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FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Latest Advices by Mail.

The German Uprising.

Its Great Unanimity.

Bavaria's "Joyful Echo."

Hidden Causes of the Strife.

The French Uprising.

It is Unanimous Also.

Ollivier on the War.

He Deems Victory Certain.

De Gramont's Diplomatic Note.

France and the Equilibrium.

England, Belgium, and Spain.

WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

THE LATEST ADVICES.

Below we give extracts from our latest foreign files bearing upon the struggle between France and Prussia, in addition to those published by us yesterday.

GERMANY.

The Great Popular Uprising.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows:—

Am I to continue the list of popular demonstrations given in my last, and lengthened by each arriving mail? Am I to recount that the Darmstadt official journal declares against France in the strongest possible expressions; that the papers of Cologne, Treves, Aix-la-Chapelle and other towns in the Rhine country denounce "the criminal act of Napoleon in trying to cement together his cracking throne with foreign blood;" that the students of Kiel University have volunteered in a body; that at Hanover the Governor-General has been serenaded, and that at Bremen a merchant who said a word against the King of Prussia has had his house demolished? In the old and new provinces, in Rhineland, Hanover and Holstein, as well as in Brandenburg, Pomerania, and the far East, one idea has seized all classes of the population—that of at last securing rest from the alternate molestations and assaults of the French. So intense is the feeling that even at Munich, the seat of Ultramontanism, the editor of a Romanist and anti-unity journal has had a narrow escape from being chastised by the mob. But it would occupy too much space to convey the entire catalogue of similar manifestations to your columns. If the Emperor Napoleon has somebody who veraciously informs him of what is going on at this moment in the country he intends to invade, he cannot be in a very hopeful mood as to the success of his enterprise.

The same correspondent declares that the Germans will meet their enemies in a spirit becoming the magnitude of the stake. He writes:—

Thanks to the incessant provocations of the French Government, they have been thoroughly warmed to the work in hand. Since 1840, when M. Thiers asked for the Rhine frontier, they have by all the successive Governments of France been treated as a people whose political insignificance must be prolonged at any cost, if France was to be happy. They have long patiently endured the taunts and the wrongs inflicted by their neighbors. As is their habit, they did not much complain, while unable to secure redress. Of late they had hoped that in their steady progress towards unity they had already become too formidable to be wantonly attacked. They were also too confident in the civilized spirit of the age to suppose a nation like the French would resort to bloodshed to prevent its neighbor from arranging their own concerns. Seeing that they have been mistaken in both these assumptions, they feel that a day of reckoning has come, and will do their duty with a will. As proud and patriotic men they are resolved to avenge the past and make the future secure; as peaceful, industrial, and cultivated citizens they cannot help looking upon the legions assembling on their frontiers as upon barbarians preparing for a razzia.

One determination to ward off and punish this crying sin prevails in all parts of Germany. In the North it is a stern desire for action; in the excitable South the feeling is a more fiery one, and if not universal, it pervades such a vast majority of the people as to impose all but absolute silence upon the Ultramontanes, the Republicans, and other fractions of the anti-Union party. Whatever remembrances of 1866 may have been lingering in men's minds, they are now submerged in a common hatred of the insulting foreigner. Carried away by the current, the Bavarian, Wurtemberg, and Baden Governments have already announced their formal resolution to stand with Prussia, and join the Northern Confederacy for better for worse.

The Hidden Causes of the Strife—German Reminiscences of French Conquest.

On the 18th of July the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

No one who remembers Berlin this month four years ago can fail to notice the immense difference between the state of public opinion then and now. In 1866 there was a general disinclination, from a sentiment of relationship and old alliances, to go to war with Austria; at present scarce a person is to be found who does not long for the commencement of hostilities to avenge former injuries and recent affronts. However little a German may know of the history of his race, there are few unaware of the circumstances from which French ascendancy first arose. When, in the cause of Protestantism, Germany, 250 years ago, engaged in the most sanguinary civil war recorded in history, France stepped in and preyed upon the nation divided against itself. When, listening to the Jesuit, a Popish Kaiser led his Spanish, Italian, Hungarian, and Slavonian subjects against the Protestants in his German provinces and in those of his princely feudatories, France availed herself of the opportunity, and tore province after province from the body of the dilapidated realm. The disintegration of the German Empire consequent upon this internal conflict has now lasted two hundred years. Nominally reunited at the close of the war, Germany has remained a divided country ever since. Broken up into a number of virtually independent territories, each strong enough to prevent joint action, yet, with few exceptions, too weak to resist foreign attack, it became a football for its neighbors. Some appropriated portions of its terriotory; others were content with the gratification of humiliating so large yet so helpless! a commonwealth. Once the most populous, the most powerful State of the continent, it ceased to have influence upon the course of events, a voice in the council of nations. Impotent in the sphere of politics, it found great difficulty even in developing trade and obtaining commercial treaties from more favored nations; and such was its dependence on foreign influence in matters peculiarly domestic that on more occasions than one Austria was able to stay the progress of its constitutional life, while Russia, in a notorious instance, forbade all attempt at reunion. It is true Prussia, the largest of the German States, has been a respectable power for the last century; still, she was too much hampered by the jealousy of her petty allies to improve this sorry state of things. Hence the opposition, more or less openly expressed, of the other Continental powers, when, four years ago, Prussia at last undertook to cut the Gordian knot, eject' the all but] foreign Austria, what had originally caused the split, and, amid the applause of patriotic Germans, unite the *disjecta membra* of the nation into a compact whole. Hence, more particularly, the resistance of France, whose vanity was sorely wounded by a change which grievously interfered with the delightful consciousness so long enjoyed by her of being stronger than any of the adjacent nations.

A Prussian Opinion of the French Declaration of War.

The *Provincial Corresyondence*, of Berlin, of July 20th, says:—

The paltry, lying reasons given for this act show the wilful arrogance and thoughtlessness with which France has determined upon war. The great powers sought to restrain that country from its unjustifiable enterprise, while all foreign nations condemn the course she is pursuing. The Prussian and German armaments are being carried on calmly but diligently, and the German armies will very shortly march out ready for defense. Although the arming of the French has been going on for a long time, this advantage, thanks to the splendid organization of the Prussian army, will soon be counterbalanced. It is possible that the French will endeavor to secure a momentary triumph, but a first success will not decide the war. Germany may place full confidence in the leadership of her Commander-in-Chief and his advisers. We intend to avoid all vaingloriousness, but we have no cause to be despondent.

The King of Prussia and the King of Bavaria.

A Berlin despatch of July 21 says that the King of Prussia had sent the following telegram to the King of Bavaria:—

"On receipt of the telegram from your Majesty I immediately assumed command of the Bavarian army, and I incorporated it with the 3d Army Corps, placed under the command of the Crown Prince. By an unheard-of presumption we have been driven from the most profound peace into war. Your real German attitude has electrified your people, and all Germany is now united as it never was at any former time. May God bless our arms in the fortune of war! I tender you my most heartfelt thanks for your faithful adherence to our treaty upon which Germany rests."

To this the King of Bavaria made the following response by telegraph:—

"Your telegram has awakened in me a joyful echo. The Bavarian troops, side by side with their glorious brethren in arms, will enter enthusiastically into the struggle for German right and German honor. May the war tend to the welfare of Germany and the safety of Bavaria!"

Armament of the Prussian Iron-clads.

A Paris correspondent, in comparing the navies of France and Prussia, says:—

Prussia relies especially upon her powerful cannon of 9, 11, and even 14 inches in diameter, capable of penetrating sheets of iron of from 9 to 12 inches in thickness. Her iron-clad fleet is completely armed with these cannon, which, it is here said, will not terrify the intrepid French sailors.

An Enthusiastic War Cry.

The *Cologne Zeitung* of the 16th ultimo, in the course of a vigorous article on the war, says:

Up, ye dwellers in the far-off amber coasts, ye bold East Prussians who in 1813 first joined the ranks in the war of liberation! Up, ye valiant Swabians who were wont to bear the banner of the old Empire, and who sustained the border contest! Up, ye Silesians who reddened the Katzbach with French blood! Up, ye Hanoverians who, covered with glory, fought in the Iberian Pensinsula against the old despot, and show ye now to the new one how madly and miserably he was out in his reckoning in fancying that one man of you would desert his colors when his hereditary enemy was to be opposed! Out from your mountains, ye Bavarians, warriors of old; out from your forests, ye Thuringians and Hessians; be worthy of your sires, ye true German Saxons, who of your own free will throw off your serfdom to France, and go over shouting to the German standards! Up, all that is German! to the Rhine! to the Rhine! to the sacred Rhine, and come on the wings of the storm! Here we do all that in us lies. Rich and poor, old and young, we rush to our colors. Even the schools are broken up, for the very boys, inflamed with rage, are burning to ransom the honor of their king and of the German name. Hadst thou seen this day, Ernst Moriz Arndt, thou wouldst have known that thou didst not live in vain. We can now cry, "It is a crusade; it is a holy war." If ever a war has been recklessly invoked with craft and falsehood, it is this.

The Rhenish Peasantry Unanimous for Prussia.

The special correspondent of the London *Daily News* has been travelling through the Rhenish provinces which are to be the seat of war, if Prussia maintains a defensive attitude. He notes that the peasantry of that country are unanimous in their devotion to Prussia. He wrote, July 18:—

I have now passed through the Rhine provinces of Germany, and I have had exceptional opportunities of ascertaining the opinions of their inhabitants. From the peasant, whose daily toil scantily feeds himself and his family, to the landowner who is far removed from poverty, the determination to preserve unimpaired the patrimony of the Fatherland is expressed with a unanimity which demonstrates that the Germans of these parts regard the welfare of their country as far more to be desired than personal gain or personal success. The peasant who drags out a precarious and miserable existence on rye bread is as ardent an enemy of France as the man of wealth to whom this world is a paradise. One and all maintain that rather than undergo a defeat which would be alike shameful and unendurable, no exertion can be deemed too great and no sacrifice too praiseworthy.

FRANCE.

The Enthusiasm of Paris in Favor of the War.

The New York *Tribune's* Paris correspondent, who is by no means inclined to the Imperial side in the pending struggle, writes as follows on July 22 concerning the war enthusiasm in Paris:—

For a day or two back there has been an apparent lull in the gathering storm of war, but it is merely superficial and shows intense absorption in the great event of the day, not that the public mind is cooling in its fervor. I have been a spectator during one great war, which was popular if ever a war were popular, and comparing what I am seeing now with what I saw at home, I cannot for a moment doubt that in throwing down the glove to Prussia the Government had, and knew it had, the vast body of the people at its back, and that it could not have kept the peace if it had wished it ever so much.

If Napoleon wished for an explosion ever so ardently, he must have been astonished beyond measure at the result of his manœuvres to bring it on. I have only seen one thing like it, and that was the excitement in New York at the news of the firing upon Fort Sumter. Here the men who do not hate Prussia, the men who do not leap at the chance of fighting her, are few and far between. Almost the old hatreds are forgotten, and the hatchet is buried with unanimity to be dug up at a more convenient day. There is a prodigious surface enthusiasm for the war, but below this boiling there is a deep, strong, resistless current, sweeping all before it, bearing on the nation to the supreme hour that will for a long time decide its destiny. Only one thing now can stop France in her bloodhound course, and that is the Emperor's death.

Whoever was in Paris last Sunday night, and on the Boulevard, saw a sight never to be forgotten. The sidewalks were crowded, the street was crowded, and every window was filled with people shouting, singing, and waving handkerchiefs. No omnibus nor cab had a ghost of a chance. Many escaped down side streets, but the greater part drew up in line along one side of the Boulevard, and waited, the crowd meanwhile taking advantage of the occasion, and swarming over omnibuses, cabs, and horses like ants over apple cores. The confusion was indescribable, for different sets of people were singing different airs, and the "Marseillaise," "Mourir pour la Patrie," the "Chant du Depart," and "Les Lampions," got so mixed up that it was all a roar through which you could only now and then hear a trumpet blast, or a rattling drum, or the cry of "*Vive la guerre!*" "*A bas la Prusse!*" and rarely, very rarely, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" The regiment was in luck last night, for the crowd was ready to give them anything. Money was shoved at them by handfuls, and some old fellows adroitly managed to get on the outside and thus grabbed more than their share. It was a sight to remember all one's life, and I was even glad, after living a year in the stifling air of Paris, to draw a free draught of real popular enthusiasm for something.

Ollivier's Views—The Course of the English Press—The Insults of Germany—Victory Certain in the End.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, who interviewed him on the subject of an army pass, incidentally picked up the following views of the French Premier on the war:—

He expressed his extreme sorrow at the attitude of the English press, which he said was based upon a complete misapprehension of the true causes of the war. M. Ollivier seemed not so much vexed or annoyed as grieved at the comments in our journals. He complained that the Emperor had always been more than friendly towards England; that he himself had done everything to promote warm relations between the two countries; that especially he had studied the English commercial interests, but that how he was accused of breaking the peace of Europe. As to Germany, he had taken office on the condition that there should be no German war; the Emperor, too, was well aware of the responsibility involved, and most anxious not to destroy the state of peace, but it was impossible to permit Prussia to drag them through the mud by an insult openly and publicly avowed. Indeed, in the legitimate interests of the dynasty, M. Ollivier had been obliged to entertain the idea of war. France could not brook an insult, or at least a deliberate one. Her rulers, under Louis Philippe, had, it is true, once made her swallow one, but this was the cause of the downfall of the Orleanist family. The exact sequence of events which caused the war was as follows:—The Prussian King had at first made concessions. This had aroused against him a war party. To conciliate this body he had given France an insult and published it. The Chassepot must now decide; but, as France was united to a man, there was no doubt of the eventual result.

The Official Circular of the Duc de Gramont—France "Takes Up the Cause of Equilibium"—The Right of Nations to Govern Their Own Destinies.

On July 21 the Duc de Gramont, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed a lengthy circular to the diplomatic agents of the Empire. We append the following extracts from this document:—

"The following, doubtless, is the plan combined against us:—An understanding prepared mysteriously by unavowed intermediates was, if light had not unexpectedly been thrown upon it, to lead things to the point when the candidature of a Prussian prince to the throne of Spian would have been suddenly revealed to the assembled Cortes. A vote carried by surprise, before the Spanish people should have had time for reflection, would have proclaimed—at least such was the hope—Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern heir to the sceptre of Charles V. Thus Europe would have found herself in presence of an accomplished fact; and, speculating on our deference for the great principle of popular sovereignty, the calculation was that France, in spite of a passing displeasure, would pause before the will, ostensibly expressed, of a nation for which our sympathies were known.

"The Emperor's government, as soon as it became aware of the peril, did not hesitate to denounce it to the representatives of the country as to all foreign cabinets; against that manœuvre the judgment of public opinion became its most legitimate auxiliary. Impartial minds were nowhere deceived as to the real situation of things; they immediately comprehended that if we were painfully affected in seeing traced out for Spain—in the exclusive interest of an ambitious dynasty—a part totally unsuited to the straighforwardness of that chivalric people, so little in conformity with the instincts and traditions which unite it to us, we could not have the idea of denying our constant respect for the independence of its national resolutions. Every one felt that the unscrupulous policy of the Prussian Government was alone in this affair. That Government, in fact, not considering itself bound by common right, and despising the rules to which the greatest powers have had the prudence to submit, attempted to impose on abused Europe so dangerous an extension of its influence. France has taken up the cause of equilibrium, that is to say, the interest of all the populations menaced like herself by the disproportionate aggrandizement of a royal house.

"In so doing does she place herself, as has been asserted, in contradiction to her own maxims? Assuredly not. Every nation, we are foremost to proclaim, has a right to govern its own destinies. That principle, openly affirmed by France, has become one of the fundamental laws of modern politics. But the right of each people, as of each individual, is limited by that of others, and any nation is forbidden, under the pretext of exercising its own sovereignty, to menace the existence or security of a neighboring nation.

"Prussia appeared for a moment to give way to our just demands. Prince Leopold withdrew his candidateship; there was room to hope that the peace would not be broken. But that expectation soon gave place to fresh apprehensions, and then to the certainty that Prussia, without seriously abandoning any of her pretensions, was only seeking to gain time. The language, at first undecided, and then firm and haughty, of the chief of the house of Hohenzollern, his refusal to engage to maintain on the morrow the renunciation of yesterday, the treatment inflicted on our ambassador, who was forbidden, by a verbal message, from any fresh communication for the object of his mission of conciliation, and, lastly, the publicity given to that unparalleled proceeding by the Prussian journals, and by the notification of it made to the cabinets—all those successive symptoms of aggressive intentions removed every doubt in the most prejudiced minds. Can there be any illusion when a sovereign who commands a million of soldiers declares, with his hand on the hilt of his sword, that he reserves the right of taking counsel of himself alone, and from circumstances? We are led to that extreme limit at which a nation who feels what is due to itself cannot further compromise with the requirements of its honor.

"It is just that the Court of Berlin should bear, before history, the responsibility of this war which it had the means of avoiding and which it has wished for. And under what circumstances has it sought out the struggle? It is when for the last four years France, displaying continual moderation towards it, has abstained, with a scrupulousness perhaps exaggerated, from calling up against it the treaties concluded under the mediation of the Emperor himself, but the voluntary neglect of which is seen in all the acts of a Government which was already thinking of getting rid of them at the moment of signature.

"Europe has been witness of our conduct, and she has had the opportunity of comparing it with that of Prussia during this period. Let her pronounce now on the justice of our cause. Whatever be the issue of our combats we await without disquietude the judgment of our contemporaries as that of posterity."

The French Army Before the Outbreak of the War.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes:—

The effective strength of the French army at the end of June was 400,000 to 450,000 men under arms, from which, however, has to be deducted a large number on leave. The papers publish the following statement of the forces in October, 1869:—

In France	365,179
In Algeria	63,925
In Rome	5,252
	434,356

Of these, 108,831 were on leave. Then come the reserves, 212,816, and the *Garde Mobile*, 560,714, giving a general total of 1,207,886. Deducting 20 per cent. for the difference between paper and effective, there remains a million of men, which is about equal to the estimate of Prussian strength given in your Berlin correspondence.

How the Demonstrations in Paris were Suppressed.

On July 17th the Prefect of Police caused the following notice to be posted up in Paris:—

"During the last few days the population of the capital have been desirous of affirming their patriotism by manifestations in the public thoroughfares. At the moment in which our soldiers are proceeding to the frontier, and after that explosion of the national feeling, it is desirable that the capital should resume its accustomed aspect, and show by its calm the confidence which animates it. The Prefect of Police, therefore, thinks it right to invite the inhabitants of Paris to abstain from demonstrations which cannot be prolonged without inconvenience."

Epaulets Being Done Away With.

The fact was remarked on the departure of the 39th Regiment from Paris that a number of the officers did not wear their epaulets, but had simply a piece of gold braid on the sleeve just above the wrist. This measure is to be adopted generally in the campaign. As is known, the Prussian officers have no other mark of distinction than a gold stripe on the arm.

ENGLAND.

The Attitude of Great Britain—The Government and the People—Universal Condemnation of Napoleon.

Mr. George W. Smalley writes as follows to the New York *Tribune* from London, under date of July 21:—

Mr. Gladstone, master as he is of home politics, feels too heavily the responsibility of a decision on foreign affairs. He is morbidly anxious to keep on good terms with everybody. So it was left for the press to speak, and I rejoice to say the press did speak, with a unanimity and a force that made it heard with respect all over Europe. The Imperial Court of France went mad with rage and resentment. Napoleon had counted on the subserviency of most of the London journals—as on many of them he had only too good reason to count. They had leaned strongly towards him, and cast away from Prussia when the Hohenzollern business first became known. So far they are responsible, and more responsible than the Government, which had been at least impartial, and had, I am confident, said and done nothing during the first week to encourage the Emperor with a hope of support, moral or material. But no journal anticipated that war was to be forced on, regardless of the withdrawal of Prince Leopold. When they discovered that the Emperor had made up his mind to disgrace Prussia or fight her, the English press launched a protest worthy of its best days and its most honorable fame. The *Times* took the lead, declaring that the greatest national crime since the days of the first French Empire had been consummated; that the war was the act of one man in France; and that it is difficult to conceive what infatuation can have committed the Emperor Napoleon to a course which is as impolitic as it is criminal.

The *Daily News*, with an ability and boldness equally remarkable, has exposed and denounced the gigantic crime of him whom it was lately the fashion to talk of as "England's nearest ally."

The press well represented the public feeling at the first announcement of war. It is not merely general, it may almost be called unanimous. At any rate, I have not met *one* man of any degree or rank, or any shade of politics, who did not condemn the Emperor, and express more or less sympathy with Prussia, coupled with a conviction of the justness of her cause. England looks on Germany as a great people forced to go to war in self-defense against a jealous and unscrupulous neighbor.

The Dubious Neutrality of England.

The London *Times* of the 22d of July says:—

Although the notice of neutrality has been issued by our Government, no information has been given on the important question as to what articles are contraband of war. Upon application at the customs, shippers fail to get any answer on this point, and the greatest perplexity consequently exists. There is every desire on the part of the commercial community of London to abide carefully by any definite rules that may be communicated to them, and to assist the Government in every way to maintain an attitude of strict impartiality.

An English Opinion of the Two Contending Nations.

The London *Times* has the following:—

The Germans are a branch of that race which is destined to people and subdue the earth. From their earliest records they have always been spreading, and their emigrants are now among the most active elements of transatlantic progress. Far away from the vast Fatherland, round the Baltic, down the Danube, and the busiest centres as well as in the remotest backwoods of the New World, the Germans count their brethren by the millions, and these, powerful by their wealth, intelligence, and energy, are not likely to look unconcerned on a struggle in which the very existence of their never-forgotten mother country is at stake. Here in England, in America, throughout the world, the Germans are looked upon as the most welcome immigrants—inoffensive, industrious, truthful, trustworthy. Even in Italy, where Germany has been for ages the scourge of the land, the German individually was always popular, even during the worst period of Austrian domination at Milan. The French, on the contrary, hardly ever take root away from French soil. They have passionate admirers and anxious imitators all over the world, but few brethren anywhere. The Emperor acknowledges the fact, and boasts that France needs no allies. We hope she will be able to dispense with moral as well as with material support.

A Comparison of their Military Qualities.

The *Times* of another date says:—

The chief difference between the two belligerents lies in this, that France brings an army into the field, Prussia only an armed people. France has her practical military school always open in her African colony. Prussia has in recent times seen no wars, except in two brilliant but short campaigns, in which her militia had rather an opportunity of displaying their courage than leisure for acquiring experience. The front line in Prussia, or what is called the regular army, is formed of raw soldiers; but in the rear of it are the men of the Reserve and the Landwehr, who have gone through their three years' training, and have been kept up to a high degree of efficiency by yearly drill—men of mature age, whose cool courage is intended to temper the inconsiderate ardor and impetuosity of youth. Thus the French should have the advantage at the outset, and the Prussians at the latter period of the campaign; for the strength of the former lies in the first, that of the latter in its second line.

WAR ITEMS.

Belgium Looks to England for Aid.

The Brussels correspondent of the London *Times*, of July 21, says:—

"Belgium looks anxiously to England for aid and countenance in the event of an invasion of her territory, and every line of the English press and every word uttered in the English Parliament is carefully examined and weighed. Meanwhile, the military authorities are taking the most energetic steps to protect the neutrality of the country. The army has been put on a full war footing, all the reserves having been called up.

But England Doesn't Intend to Aid Her.

The *Daily News* of the same date thus puts a quietus on Belgium's hopes:—"Among the canards which have recently been set afloat is a statement that the Cabinet have been considering the propriety of sending a body of troops to Antwerp, in order to protect the neutrality of Belgium; and that orders have been given to hold a sufficient detachment in readiness for the purpose. France and Prussia have announced their intention to respect Belgian neutrality, and the British Government is not likely to take any step which proceeds on an assumption at once of bad faith on the part of those powers, and of the insufficiency of the preparations of the Belgian Government for the maintenance of its own neutral position."

The French Press and Belgium.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 18 says:

"Some of the French papers are doing all they can to excite suspicion and hatred of Belgium. A writer in the *Figaro* calls attention to the fact that while the Count of Flanders is in command of the troops at Beverloo, his wife, sister of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, is now at Sigmaringen with her son, the heir presumptive of the Belgian crown. 'Such facts,' he adds, 'ought to be brought under public notice in Paris and throughout France, for it must not be forgotten that under the guarantee of this so-called neutrality all our northern frontier, from Lille to Metz, is exposed.' In another part of the same journal M. Alexandre Duvernois mentions two facts in order 'to give an idea of the degree of confidence to be reposed in our friends the Belgians.' These facts are that General Brialmont, who has just been placed in command of the *corps d'armee* of Antwerp, three years ago published an abusive pamphlet against France, and that General Chazal, commander of another *corps d'armee*, is the same who, when Minister of War, in open Parliament declared that he had adopted the Wahrendorf cannon—a cannon of Prussian manufacture—in order that on the field of battle the Belgian and Prussian artillery, having guns of the same calibre, might fraternize."

An Austrian Opinion of France.

The Vienna *Wanderer*, in an article on France and the European equilibrium, observes:—

"The preponderance of France is sapping the equilibrium of Europe and turning the independence of the Latin nations into a meaningless expression. France insists on prescribing to the Spaniards whom they are to take for king, and condemns the Italians to suffer eternally the flagrant shame of their nation—the temporal power of the Papacy. Nay, more! The external policy of France makes her the incubus of all other European States, whose internal tranquillity she disturbs to an unprecedented extent. We owe it to France that the farce of Papal infallibility, in spite of the admonitions of the different Cabinets, has been brought on the stage, that religious harmony has been rudely interrupted, the legitimate position of the State to the Church made a matter of debate, and the foundations of the civil power undermined."

The Ultramontane View of the Evacuation of Rome.

The Paris *Monde* (Ultramontane) of July 18 makes the following comments on the contemplated evacuation of Rome:—

"To abandon Rome to-day would be to certainly deliver it to the revolution, to repudiate the policy followed for twenty years, and to sell the Vicar of Jesus Christ for a price scarcely above the thirty pieces of the gospel. Those who believe the French Government capable of this infamy do injustice to its foresight as well as to its probity. Is it about to select the present moment to inspire alarm in Catholic consciences, and create a fear that a war commenced by treason is not to terminate gloriously for our flag? Napoleon I also at a certain period of his history sacrificed the temporal power to his policy; some time after the Spanish war broke out, which was the first of the reverses of the empire, and the prelude of the Russian campaign. These great examples remain engraved in the minds of the people and there is no fear that at so short a distance they will be forgotten. Besides the alliance of Italy purchased on this condition would weaken the Government within more than it would fortify it without, because it would break the bonds which attach it to a party in France, and like a tree without roots it would fall at the first shock."

Importance of the Artillery.

A correspondent, writing to the *Independance Belge* from Metz, considers that the chief cause which has retarded the advance of both armies is the lack of artillery horses, and adds:—

"Everything tends to strengthen the belief that the artillery will bear the brunt of the battles; it will be the deciding weapon. The best military authorities in this superb French army are daily becoming more and more convinced that the infantry lines will not stand a rapid artillery fire for one minute: they will fall back or attack with the bayonet."

Importance of Intrenchments.

The correspondent of the *Siecle*, writing from Metz, says:—

"With the new weapons we are no longer in the period when Jomini could say, 'The assailant has the advantage on his side.' The terrible destructive weapons of modern warfare have reversed this proposition. It is evident that in the contest between the two armies the advantage will be with the one which, placed in a strong position, fights behind its intrenchments. The whole system of tactics, therefore, consists in annoying the enemy on his flanks, to render his position as uncomfortable as possible, and compel him to retreat or come out and fight. Since Sadowa, the idea has become prevalent that war is only a matter of a short campaign of two weeks, or a month at furthest. One great struggle and the thing is done. But just because a single contest may end all, both parties will hesitate long before risking a battle."

The Situation in Spain.

The Madrid correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing on July 15, thus sums up the situation in Spain:—

"While the revolutionists and the liberal party are endeavoring to secure the conquests of September, the government is employed in frustrating the intrigues which threaten to draw them from power. The state of the public treasury is such that it cannot meet its engagements which press heavily upon it. The authority of the government is without prestige and the law without effect. In the province of Valentia, the other day, a band of smugglers, more than a hundred in number, made an attack upon the salt mines of Torre Vieja, in order to carry off some bags of salt. Shots were exchanged and several were killed and wounded."

THE CAPITAL REMOVAL.

The Convention to be Held in Cincinnati.

The agent of the Executive Committee appointed by the National Convention held in St. Louis, October 20, 1869, to consider the best means of effecting the removal of the national capital to St. Louis, or some other Western city, is in this city. It will be remembered that the second National Convention for the purpose named is to assemble in this city on the 25th of next October, and the agent has secured Pike's Hall for the accommodation thereof.

He has furnished us with the call for this convention, signed by the members of the Executive Committee. The committee speak with great confidence of the success of the undertaking, and set forth many reasons why the removal to the West should be made. The circular concludes as follows:—

"It is believed that the convention thus called will have power, by wise action, so to express the wishes and shape the effort of the majority of the people as to destroy all hope of successful opposition, and to provide without needless delay for the removal to its new and permanent home.

"And we invoke the interest and the co-operation of all friends of removal to the end that this convention, in numbers and in character, may not be unworthy of the occasion and the interests committed to it."

This convention is to be composed of three delegates from each Congressional district, six from each State at large, three from each Territory, and three from the District of Columbia, to be appointed by the Governors of the States and Territories respectively, and by the Mayor of the city of Washington. If for any reason the Governor of any State or Territory shall fail or refuse to appoint delegates, the appointment shall be made by a convention called for that purpose.—*Cincinnati Times.*

THE NATHAN HORROR.

The Way the "Dog" Got on the Premises—Why No One has been Arrested—The Philadelphia Canard.

The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning has the following:—

THE SHIP CARPENTER'S "DOG"

still remains a puzzle to the police. It will be remembered that the *Herald* was the first paper to give a clue as to the manner in which the instrument of death came upon the premises; and it was distinctly stated that the information came from a reliable source.

Immediately after the publication of the theory concerning it, the detectives were despatched in search of the man who had seen the "dog" before the night of the murder. All Tuesday was spent in a fruitless search after the master builder. The gentleman who first gave the information about the "dog" being on the premises is a respectable lawyer, whose office is on Broadway. He can be found at any time. Detective Farley called upon Mr. Morris R. Williams, of No. 602 East Sixteenth street, for it was he who made the statement concerning the "dog." When the officer questioned him about it he emphatically denied having ever spoken of the instrument to anybody.

Captain Kelso subsequently obtained the affidavit of the builder, who swears that he never saw the "dog" on the premises, and that he never made any statement about it.

HERMAN NATHAN AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

About 12 o'clock yesterday Herman Nathan arrived in a carriage at Police Headquarters. He was ushered into the Superintendent's room and was with Superintendent Jourdan for about three-quarters of an hour.

Immediately after the interview had taken place, and after Herman Nathan had returned to the carriage and driven off, Captain Kelso announced to the reporters present that there had been some mistake in advertising the description of the late Mr. Nathan's stolen watch. That description had stated that on the watch was engraved "Jurgensen, No. 1725." The proper description of the watch is, "a gold anchor hunting-case, stem-winder, No. 5657, nineteen lines, Edward Perringer, maker." Captain Kelso was asked how such a mistake was possible in the description of the watch. He answered that "the watches were changed in the case in the house." There is reason to believe that great importance is attached by the police to this inident.

GENERAL BLAIR'S STATEMENT

created no little excitement in uptown circles, and was very freely commented upon. The general impression is that it does not throw any light on the mystery nor serve any good purpose on the trial, if ever anybody should be arrested for the murder, for the reason that it is not quite consistent in all its details. The General did not know any of the members of the Nathan family, and he stated that he was positive that the young man he saw at the third-story window at half-past five o'clock the morning the murder was discovered was the same who appeared on the stoop at six o'clock.

There was a good deal of discussion over the matter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. "Why," said a prominent broker, "I don't feel like accusing anybody of the murder without knowing exactly how the land lies, but I do think that the police have acted rather strangely. Now, would they have acted as they have done if the family of the deceased were a poor, friendless one, living in a tenement house? Just look at it. We'll say the father of a family is murdered in one of our Sixth ward hovels. All the evidence goes to show that somebody in the house killed him, or knew that he was being murdered when he was; at least we'll say there is no trace of the murderer having left the house. Take it for granted that when he was killed his wife and sons were the only persons in the place. What would the police have done? Why, I can put my finger on a dozen cases to show you what they would do. They would

ARREST ON SUSPICION

every soul in the house the minute the murder was discovered. Why was the rule not followed out in this case? I don't mean to say that they would be certain to get the murderer in this instance by arresting all the inmates in Mr. Nathan's house; but then, it is a poor rule that doesn't work both ways. What's sauce for the poor man ought to be sauce for the rich man. But we are great admirers of caste after all; and the police are like ourselves, I suppose. However, in murder cases I think no condition, either of wealth or position in life, should have any weight with the officers of the law."

THE POLICE POLICY.

As an offset to these remarks it is quite pertinent to say that the police detectives know their own business best, and would certainly get along much better than they sometimes do if outsiders would trouble themselves less about the way they choose to work up important cases. What might be advisable in one case might not be advisable in another. Superintendent Jourdan is not an amateur detective, and what he does not know in the detective line is not worth knowing. He is doing his utmost to lift the veil of mystery which now overshadows this case, and will pursue his own course no matter how "croakers" may find fault. He rejects no advice if it come from reliable sources, and believes that every piece of information, no matter how slight it may be, that might tend to

THROW LIGHT ON THE CASE

is worth treasuring up. But he does not intend to repeat the Rodgers case over again. Every one will remember how the police, to satisfy the public demand for the arrest of somebody, arrested five or six persons, who, one after another, were discharged because no evidence could be found against them. Every arrest they made after the first person arrested had been honorably discharged from custody weakened the city in the public mind. Now then, Superintendent Jourdon has not forgotten all this. If he were to give way to the popular desire that an arrest should be made at all hazards, he might spoil the whole hunt after the murderer by taking into custody a man against whom there might be a certain amount of evidence, but not enough to convict him of the crime.

THE PHILADELPHIA CANARD.

Quite an excitement was occasioned in the city late in the afternoon by a despatch from Philadelphia announcing that a man had been tracked to that city from New York who wore a "bloody shirt and stockings," and who "also had two or three diamonds in his possession." The report was so absurd that no person in his senses gave heed to it for a moment. The idea that a man, after committing a murder here, should proceed all the way to Philadelphia, instead of getting rid of his shirt and stockings which he might have got stained with blood while he was doing the deed, may be an easy thing to be believed in Philadelphia, but it certainly does not "go down" in these parts.

—Gipsies have recently set up their tents near Montgomery, Ala. They exist in the usual way.

—We have at last come upon a case of lunacy and death from pork. Mr. S. O. Butler, of Muscatine, Iowa, came to his death in this way a few days ago, at the Mount Pleasant Lunatic Asylum, in that State. He had lost heavily in hog flesh transactions.

—A gentleman named Moore was recently attacked at Loutre Lick, Ind., by a mustang mare, while cooling her off at a river. He saved himself from serious, if not fatal, injury by diving under the animal, and seizing a club lying in the bed of the river, with which he struck her several times on the head.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CALIFORNIA BULLIES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The base and truculent letter addressed by the Anti-Chinese Convention of San Francisco to the Six Chinese Companies ought to arouse the indignation of the whole country. It is little better than undisguised ruffianism, accompanied with peculiarly gross insults. The convention instructed its president and secretary to inform the Six Companies that it was neither just to our own people nor "safe to the Chinamen" that Chinese immigration should continue. The worthy delegates discharge this commission by informing the companies that the Chinese are nuisances; that "their habits and morals are contaminating our people;" that they are becoming every day more and more repulsive to freemen; and, finally, that the people do not mean to put up with them any longer. The people have a right to do as they please about everything, and the Anti-Chinese Convention was "the largest meeting of the people ever held in San Francisco." Hence the Six Companies, and through them the ruling powers at Pekin, are to take warning that if any more Chinese persist in coming to this country they must come at the peril of their lives. But, it will be objected, we have a treaty with China, which guarantees to the people of that country the privilege of immigrating to our country and living here without molestation. That is all very well, say the President and Secretary of the Anti-Chinese Convention; but what do we care for treaties? The Government of the United States is the people; the President and Senate are our creatures, and when they don't suit us we turn them out. Besides that, Governments are sometimes too slow; California has before now visited summary justice upon offenders without awaiting processes of law, and if you are not careful she will do it again. At any rate, treaty or no treaty, Government or no Government, right or wrong, we mean to have our own way, and if you bring your coolies here *we will kill them.* The warning was not expressed in such direct language; but there was no mistaking its meaning. Of course the convention "regrets" the excited temper of the public which makes these outrages probable. It counsels patience, and will do all it can to prevent violence; but it reminds the Chinese that "when people act from impulse in resisting wrong" they often commit excesses before anybody can interfere. The popular feeling is growing dangerous, and the only safe plan for the coolies is to keep out of the way. Readers of "Put Yourself in his Place" will remember that whenever the Saw-Grinders' Union blew up a factory or "did for" an obnoxious workman, the society officers, who had paid a desperado to perpetrate the outrage, professed to be inexpressibly shocked, and offered a small reward for the detection of the criminal.

Now let the Anti-Chinese Convention put itself in the Six Companies' place. Suppose Messrs. Hong Chow, Sam Yup, and the rest of them should reply that the immigrants had become impressed with the deplorable idea that our Government having promised to protect them if they came here, was bound to do it; that the people of California had no right to molest them so long as they behaved themselves; that Chinamen, as well as Americans, are apt to do ugly things when they "act from impulse in resisting wrong;" and the Californians had therefore better let them alone unless they want to be stabbed or poisoned. If the Six Companies had then interwoven with this answer some indirect incitements to violence (as Mr. Winkle urged Snodgrass not to warn the police of his proposed duel), the parallel would be perfect.

These Californians are apparently ignorant of the first principles of politics, as well as justice. The people are *not* the Government, but only the source of power. The President and Senate are *not* their "creatures," sent to Washington just to register the popular will of the hour, and liable to be turned out at the demand of a mob. Treaties are no more to be repudiated than debts, and cannot be abolished by vote. They might as well talk of voting to abolish all mortgages on real estate in the city of San Francisco. The Chinese question is not to be settled by lawless violence, or insolent or threatening letters. It is the plain duty of the Government to protect the coolies, and if it fail to do so, after the warning of these San Francisco gentlemen, it will be held guilty of not only negligence but cowardice.

FRANCE AND GERMANY IN THE REVOLUTION.

From the N. Y. World.

If the existing war in Europe works us no other good, it may, perhaps, induce some few people, who evidently stand in need of light on the subject, to investigate the history of the United States. How frightful is the responsibility incurred by Mr. Bancroft and his publishers, who between them have scared the present generation out of any attempt to familiarize themselves with the deeds and the sufferings of their ancestors! Here, for example, is a correspondent of the *Evening Post*, writing from an university in Iowa, who actually believes that France assisted the colonies in their struggle because she was "at war with England," and thinks that the case of "Lafayette and other generous Frenchmen who came over to us of their own accord has a parallel in that of the Prussian Baron Steuben and of De Kalb." The *Post's* historian omits to mention whether the university from which he writes affords him her maternal milk of science in the capacity of a pupil, or looks to him for light in the capacity of an instructor. In either case it would be an act of charity on the part of the "Children's Aid Society" to send out a small boy from one of our public schools, not exactly, as Emerson says, to

> "Teach Iowa Saxon art,"

but at least to put that hopeful young commonwealth right about the origins of the nation to which it belongs.

France did not assist America because she was at war with England; but England went to war with France because she assisted America. The Prussian Baron Steuben came out to America, not because he was a Prussian, but because he was urged by the French Count de St. Germain to come. He was not in the Prussian service at all at the time, but was living in Paris, where his French friends sympathizing with America put him in relations with the American commissioners, who finally persuaded him to accept a commission from the young republic. De Kalb was not a Prussian at all. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the French army when Choiseul, in 1767, having made up his mind to stimulate the movement towards independence in America, invited him to visit this country on a secret mission to study the feelings and temper of the colonists, to ascertain their wants in the way of military resources and preparations, and to inspire them with hopes of that assistance from France which they eventually received and which secured their triumph. De Kalb discharged his mission with skill and fidelity; and as he was a soldier of faith and honor rather than of fortune, he held himself bound to give the help of his sword and of his science to the colonists whom he had encouraged into revolt. He fell gloriously on the field of Camden, sealing with his blood the cordial alliance of the oldest of Christian monarchies with the youngest of Christian republics. The army of Cornwallis against whom he fought was largely made up of Hessian mercenaries.

But all this importation of past events into present controversies is quite a delusion and a snare. It is ungrateful, which is bad, and silly, which is perhaps worse, to deny the great debt of gratitude due from the American people to France. Adams called France "our natural ally," not only because she was the enemy of England, but because she had no interests in conflict with ours, and because her philosophers and her statesmen of the eighteenth century were in advance, not of the Continent only but of England, in their emancipation from feudalism and in their anticipation of those great ideas which, since the declaration of American independence, have been carried with the arms of France from the banks of the Seine to those of the Danube and the Elbe. The Germany of our Revolutionary day was the stronghold of Continental feudalism. How much of the progress which she since has made Germany herself owes to France no candid and intelligent German will find it easy to estimate; and certainly no such German will deny that the debt is a deep and a real debt.

At bottom, the interests of the people of both countries are the same. To this their own passions and prejudices, quite as much as the ambition of rulers and of ministers, may blind for a time either one people or the other, or both. But the truth will make itself felt decisively sooner or later. And in the meanwhile it becomes Americans to deal fairly by both parties, and to avoid being caught up in the fiery whirl of the passions of either.

THE MYSTERY OF THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET MURDER.

From the N. Y. Herald.

But six full days have elapsed since the most atrocious and appalling murder that has ever horrified New York was committed in the very heart of one of our most populous city neighborhoods, and already we see insidious and determined efforts made to mystify the public mind and browbeat public opinion. Precisely in this spell of social influence lies the secret of public insecurity. If any individual can, upon this pretext or the other, be held absolutely sacred from the most searching inquiry in a murder case, then what is called "detective" business in New York is simply a sickening imposture that insults the common sense of every thinking man. There are beings capable of counting upon precisely this kind of impunity. "No one would believe it possible for me to have done this deed!" has been the language of criminal after criminal to himself, as the elaborate records of Great Britain, France, and Germany show. The famous volumes of the "Causes Celebres" present several cases analogous to this Nathan horror; but French justice is no respecter of persons: it instantly fastens the seals of the State upon all papers, implements, articles, and depositaries in the house of assassination; it holds every inmate and every associate therewith connected under the most rigid surveillance, day and night; it takes each man and woman apart, in silence and in secret; it prevents their conference and possible collusion; it questions again, again, and again, sometimes reiterating the very same inquiry over and over, at different and at unexpected times; it confronts, compares, and scrutinizes; it accepts all sane material and rejects nothing; its touch has the terrible strength of the finger at the end of the elephant's trunk, which can alternately toss aside hundred weights and pick up a cambric needle. Then, along with this width of range combined with minute intensity, delicate science, culture, and educated information are brought to bear in their most attractive as well as in their sternest forms. The hand is of iron, but the glove is of velvet; the contact is artistic, but the grasp upon the throat of the felon is inexorable and deadly.

Let our readers recall the processes of detection in the Traupmann murder case, which horrified all France. What indefatigable activity, what keen foresight, what patience, persistence and yet what rapidity of movement; what breadth of view and yet what microscopic minuteness of scrutiny; no testimony was rejected; no theories were pompously scoffed at by inflated ignorance; no decent agencies were slighted; no influence, one way or the other, was tolerated for the twinkling of an eye; all things were taken in and sifted, the chaff only was thrown away after winnowing, and if but one grain of fact remained it was held precious. And the result? The soil of all Europe seemed alive under the feet of the murderer; the very stars watched him at night; the whistle of the locomotive when he tried to fly denounced him with a voice like the shrieks of his victims; the sea alone yawned ready to receive him at Havre; in his utter despair he sprang into its billows and—found himself in the clutch of the law! He was tried, he confessed and was executed. This is ability, and this is detection.

The police of New York and of the United States have now a conspicuous and an irrevocable opportunity before them. This is their Waterloo, and they will nobly discharge their duty. We verily believe that to real skill and science, armed with adequate authority, the solution of this so-called mystery is at the door. The individual or set of individuals who may attempt in the slightest degree to clog their progress or throw even golden or common dust in their way must be regarded as hostile to society. The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is large, but it is not enough for the expenses of this search. It is a mere trifling exponent of the overwhelming importance of the detection and punishment of the culprit. No combination must be left strong enough to outbid the cry of justice. That would be to leave the throats of every banker and merchant or of any possessor of a home and means exposed to the knife of the midnight assassin. A State or a nation, a commercial board or a mercantile body, would better spend a million in ferreting out all the mysteries of this crime than in half of the purposes to which they do apply their money. It is a case of the "public in danger," and public paid officers must now, once for all, do their duty, and their whole duty, or themselves be utterly undone.

YACHTING AND YACHT RACING.

From the N. Y. Times.

We make a distinction between the two. Lord Dufferin, for instance, desirous of seeing foreign lands, and especially those inaccessible by ordinary means of communication, builds himself a stout and convenient yacht and uses it as his private conveyance to far-distant Iceland or the stormy shores of Norway. In this he acts no differently from any traveller who prefers to be his own master as to times and seasons of departure or arrival. The yacht is his vehicle, and he constructs it in accordance with the best known rules of speed and safety combined. He is not, in the full sense of the word, a yachtsman—only a gentleman on his travels, and travelling as a gentleman should do if he has the means. Another may adopt the yacht as his summer residence, employing it as a portable yet comfortable home, and as a rest from the cares of business, or a relief from the heats of the city. Such a man is likely to be a member of the best yacht club in his vicinity, and to participate in its annual regatta, though without much expectation of winning the cup. We may describe him as half a yachtsman, having a mild interest in the enthusiasm of his fellow-members, and considering his work done when he has paid his dues and attended the annual meeting. Then there are others who make a short annual excursion, or an occasional long-shore cruise, the excuse for a temporary relaxation from work. Perhaps none enjoy the water more than these, but they do not contribute essentially to the primary object, the serious and actual utility which is the soul of yachting.

Besides these there is a class necessarily very limited in numbers, because only persons of large means can afford the luxury, who look upon yachting as one of the most effective means of improving naval architecture. It has been truthfully said that no great improvement in the models of ships can be expected either from our Government navy yards, or the ship yards of private builders for the commercial marine. As to the navy yards, the melancholy experience of the last ten years is enough. Whether it be that the Bureau of Construction is overburdened by theory, and so bothered with logarithms, the equilateral hyperbola, and its asymptotes, that it has forgotten the shape of a ship or the use of the power which is to propel it; or whether it be that "red tape" and the constant "relief" of one engineer by another who supposes that he can improve upon his predecessor, be the reason, certain it is that the navy, which ought to be a grand school of construction, is looked upon with much of suspicion, if not of contempt, in that regard. Once during the war a really fast ship was built to chase blockade runners, but she had such an "unstable equilibrium," such an incomprehensible disparity between engines and hold, that she was put in ordinary. Even in monitor iron-clads, our one ewe-lamb so far as inventive naval construction goes, we have been compelled to look at the British Monarch, and admit that it far surpasses our finest iron-clads, albeit it is adapted from the American invention. The Government devotes too little attention to experiment, and allows too much deference to abstract science. It ought to be the teacher to instruct us in the whole method of construction and rigging, but it is nothing of the kind.

In the merchant marine, although its achievements have been brilliant, they have been in a measure accidental. No builder can afford experiments. He is a mechanic, and must please his customer, and the latter is ordinarily satisfied to follow what he believes to be the best existing model. The necessity with both is to build a ship, for freight or passengers, which will pay in the peculiar trade for which it is designed. The income to be derived from voyages is the main consideration, and one vessel is built after the model of another, improvements creeping in gradually, developed only by slow degrees.

Who, then, shall be the instructor in naval construction? The Government declines—perhaps wisely, considering the results in the navy yards—to intervene. The ordinary shipyards of commerce cannot do the work, except in a way exceedingly slow, and attended with commercial hazards such as ought not to be incurred. The yacht seems to afford the solution. Experiments on these lesser models of great ships can be made without ruinous cost to those who are rich enough to indulge in any satisfactory form of ocean yachting. Their efforts for success are not embarrassed by the supervision and conflicting orders of a host of officials. Their failures are only a personal disappointment, and do not involve the reputation of a great manufacturing shipyard. Their success brings with it the highest form of reward in the personal esteem of others and the distinction which success carries with it. And from this class of men—limited as it must be—we may expect that pure sense of probity dependent upon personal honor and not on professional pride or speculative ambition, which gives a high value to the tests to which they submit. In this particular American yachtsmen may be quite satisfied to be represented by the owner of the Dauntless.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

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☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
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Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
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☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 5 1 tuthst

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☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

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BELMONT HALL,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

This favorite resort has been greatly improved and enlarged, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a healthy, quiet, and fashionable retreat for the summer at reduced prices.

7 11 1m D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.
Board per day, $3·50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17·50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17·50; August, $21.
Open from June 1 to October 20. Address
6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

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WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

CAPE MAY.

McMAKIN'S ATLANITC HOTEL CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guest Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.
Terms, for the summer, $3·50 per day and $21 per week Coach from depot free. No Bar
5 24 tuths3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.
The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.
Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.
6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, AT CAPE MAY, IS again under the management of GEORGE J. BOLTON, who is also proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, at Harrisburg, Pa. 7 9stuth23t

S. W. CLOUD'S COTTAGE FOR BOARDERS FRANKLIN, opposite Hughes street, Cape Island. 7 8 1m*

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address.

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
26 thstu1m 6 26 d1m 7 26 thstu1m

BARR'S "CONSTITUTION HOUSE," CORNER ATLANTIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.
This well-known House is now open for the reception of guests. MRS. M. A. LEEDS, Late of Seaview House.
The bar will be under the superintendence of the late proprietor, and will be open in conjunction with the other part of the house.
7 9 stuth1m* HUGH BARR.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is now open for the season. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular,
A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

THE WILSON COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY.
A new and well-furnished Boarding-house on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the Depot.
Terms to suit.
7 6 1m* ROBERT L. FUREY, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This favorite house has been removed two squares nearer the ocean, and is now on PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, next to the Presbyterian church. It is now open for the season.
6 11 stuth2m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, Atlantic City, is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms $15 per week.
6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT ATLANTIC CITY N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Terms moderate. MRS. McCLEES,
6 11 stuth 2m Proprietress.

PENN MANSION (FORMERLY ODD FELLOWS' Retreat), ATLANTIC CITY, is now in the hands of its former proprietor, and is open for the season.
6 11 2meod WM. M. CARTER, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.
The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.
A few families can be accommodated by applying early.
For particulars call on or address
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. 7 16 stuth1m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Applicants for the Fall Term will be received on and after August 16. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30tf

FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE.
ESTATE
OF THE
FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildngs of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44¼ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46¾ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44¼ degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44¼ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45¾ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42¾ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¾ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $11,738·34, upon $3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 93¾ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samue McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 93¾ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70½ degrees east, 89½ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS,
JAMES T. YOUNG, } Trustees.
ENOCH LEWIS,
M. THOMAS & SONS,
6 27 mth t827 Auctioneers.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

3812 A few doors abov Chesnut st., Philada.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock M., on the 11th days of August, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1870, viz:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2⅝ by 5⅛ inches—two qualities.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅜ inches—three qualities

No. 3. Full letter size, 3¼ by 5½ inches—three qualities.

No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars), ungummed on flap, 3¼ by 5½ inches—one quality.

No. 5. Extra letter size, 3⅝ by 6⅜ inches—three qualities.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3⅝ by 6⅜ inches (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.

No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅝ inches—two qualities.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅛ by 10⅜ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

Six and a five-eighths by 9¾ inches (round cut)—one quality.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, RULING PAPER STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps, of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and bear such printing and ruling as the Postmaster-General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

Whenever envelopes are order of the styles known as "Black-lined" or "Self-ruled," (lines printed inside, or ruled on the face), the same shall be furnished without additional cost, the contractor to pay all charges for royalty in the use of patented inventions for said lined or ruled envelopes.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster-General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton and linen cloth, glued on, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labelling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

This advertisement and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrapper furnished by the department must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE.

No proposal will be considered unless offered by a manufacturer of envelopes, and accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:—

Note size	1,468,250
Letter size, first quality	60,467,500
Letter size, second quality	8,956,750
Letter size, second quality (ungummed)	3,618,000
Extra letter size, first quality	5,815,750
Extra letter size, second quality (ungummed)	454,000
Official size	569,900
Extra official size	3,100
Newspaper wrappers	4,936,250
Total	86,289,500

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 256), approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, "he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States in any court having jurisdiction thereof."

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the following rights:—

1. To reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it.
2. To annul the contract whenever the same or any part thereof is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor.
3. To annul the contract, if, in his judgment, there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a wilful attempt to impose upon the Department Envelopes or Wrappers inferior to sample.
4. If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfil every stipulation embraced herein as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

BIDS

Should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
12 eod 18t Postmaster-General.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The funeral of Francis Fritz took place yesterday afternoon, from the Philadelphia Hose House, Eighth street, below Fitzwater. The religious services took place at the Hose House, and were conducted by Rev. Mr. Durborow, of the Episcopal Church. The interment took place in Macpelah Cemetery. The condition of James Murtland and John Smith, two others members of the same company similarly injured, and who are at present in the Pennsylvania Hospital, is improving.

—James Smith, arrested on the charge of robbing the restaurant at Front and Dock, was yesterday discharged, no evidence appearing against him. John McLaughlin *alias* "Gipsy" was committed to answer.

—About 9½ o'clock last night fire broke out in the second story of the four-story granite building No. 725 Chesnut street, occupied by Cary, Lincoln & Co. The fire started in the second story, and was soon discovered. The firemen were prompt in attendance, and the flames were confined mainly to the front part of the second, third, and fourth stories, and damaged the roof slightly. The contents of these stories were either destroyed by the fire or damaged by water. The firemen, however, prevented the spread of the flames beyond the building in which it originated, and the fire was extinguished soon after it was discovered. Loss about $15,000; fully insured.

—The 1st Regiment Grey Reserves have adopted a new dark-blue broadcloth uniform, with gold and white trimmings.

—A Mr. Holt was thrown from his carriage yesterday at Fifth and Brown streets, and severely injured.

—The Custom-House officers yesterday discovered $7000 worth of silk concealed between the stairs and locker of the British ship Stadacona.

—The funeral of Mr. Francis Cooper, a much-respected tobacco merchant, took place from his residence yesterday afternoon, No. 1031 Mount Vernon street.

—The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, and elected canvassers for the Fifth and Sixth wards.

—A. L. Waterhouse was yesterday held in $1000 bail for cruelly treating a seaman named John Collins, on board the ship Tranquebar, of which the accused is first mate.

—Sarah Ward was yesterday committed for the theft of a silver watch from Dr. Joseph Kotzell, of Bristol, Pa.

—The Coroner during last month held 146 inquests. Of these, 25 died from heat, and 3 committed suicide. The remainder were from debility, accidents, and natural causes.

—The house of C. C. Mann, No. 633 North Tenth street, was, a few days ago, entered by burglars and robbed. The amount of plunder taken is not known, as the family is out of town.

—The cost of Fairmount Park, exclusive of the expenditures of the year 1870, amounts to the sum of $3,208,269·88.

—James Crawford, for cruelly driving a horse with sore shoulders, was yesterday fined by Alderman Smith.

—A number of Philadelphia compositors on Saturday evening next intend to organize a society to be called the Typographical Temple of Honor and Temperance.

—Three men were yesterday held in bail by Alderman Kerr to keep the peace, for hustling people from their seats in Independence Square.

—An enclosure known as the "Shelter" has been established by the S. P. C. A. at Hart lane and Twenty-third street, for the care of lame and sick horses.

—A Belgian pavement is being laid in Vine street, from Front to Third.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 121⅝.

—For several days past the internal revenue receipts have averaged about a million each day.

—By the explosion of a shell at Fortress Monroe yesterday four men were killed and one dangerously wounded.

—A Cabinet meeting will probably be held at Washington to-day, as the President is expected to return to the capital.

—Intelligence from the West, received by the Indian Bureau, indicates that the danger of a general Indian war has been averted.

—Hon. Charles H. Porter and James H. Platt have been nominated by Virginia Republican conventions for re-election to Congress.

—A cannon, which it is claimed will carry a projectile ten miles, has been tested at Reading. The experiments were pronounced satisfactory by the Examining Board.

—An important circular has been issued by the Commissioner of Pensions, defining the duties of Pension and Claim Agents under the new law affecting their operations.

—General Negrette was arrested recently in the city of Mexico. Next day a great popular demonstration was made in his favor, succeeded by an attempt to rescue him from jail.

—A riot occurred at Peekskill on Tuesday night between members of the Iron Moulders' Union and non-union men, in which one of the former was killed by a man who narrowly escaped lynching.

HEROIC.

A Sad Drowning Case at Cape May.

On Tuesday afternoon a sad accident occurred at Cape May. Sarah Croinheart, in the employ of Mrs. J. McMenamin, of this city, as child-nurse, went into bathe with another woman, the tide being very low at the time. After wading out some distance they were met by a strong undertow, which carried them out at the same time they cried for help. Mr. James C. Johnsen, who was on the beach, rushed to their rescue, and managed to get the companion of Sarah on safe ground. He then returned and reached Sarah Croinheart, but in a few moments both disappeared. The bodies had not been recovered late yesterday afternoon. Mr. Johnsen resided with his father at No. 2021 South street. He left this city on Saturday last in a sloop with a pleasure party. Mr. Johnson's course in the whole affair was extremely heroic, and his death under the circumstances is all the more to be regretted.

ATLANTIC CITY.

A MASQUERADE BY THE SEA—THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 3.—The event of the season at this summer resort came off to-night at the Sea View Excursion House, taking the popular form of a *bal masque*. To the Sea View House there is attached a spacious ball-room, and adjoining this is a large dining-room. These two apartments were thrown into one, giving a space equal to the dancing floor of the Academy of Music in your city.

This extensive ball-room was profusely decorated with bunting. The columns were trimmed with evergreens, relieved with wreaths of flowers. In the centre of the saloon a perfumed fountain was imbedded in exotic blossoms, spreading a fragrance throughout the apartment. At the eastern extremity of the hall a marble fountain was erected, sparkling jets of water issuing therefrom and cooling the air. This fountain was surrounded with parterres of bright flowers. Directly in front of this mass of floral decoration and leaping water was a second reservoir of perfumes. The ceiling of the room was a verdant arch, from which swung scores of bird-cages filled with canaries, which warbled merrily.

The guests began to arrive as early as 7 o'clock, and one hour afterward the entertainment of the evening commenced with a grand display of fireworks.

There were the usual disguises, monks, and nuns, knights and peasant girls, lord and ladies, jockeys, soldiers and clowns. After the opening march the floor was given up to dancing, which continued till an early hour in the morning.

THE WAR.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF SAARBRUCK—FRENCH AND PRUSSIAN ACCOUNTS—THE TERRIBLE MITRAILLEUR—BIG NAP AND LITTLE NAP.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—French journals this morning publish the following accounts of the Saarbruck affair:—

METZ, Aug. 2.—The French troops passed the frontier at 11 o'clock. They instantly encountered the Prussians strongly posted on the heights commanding Saarbruck, which were carried by a few battalions. The capture of the town instantly followed, the artillery compelling the Prussians to evacuate it in great haste. General Frossard, with one division, defeated three divisions of the enemy. Buildings in Saarbruck caught fire from the French artillery and half of the town was destroyed. Mitrailleurs were used for the first time, and are reported to have worked wonders.

The Emperor, on his return to Metz, after the battle, sent the following telegraphic despatch to the Empress:—

"Louis has received his baptism of fire. He was admirably cool and little impressed. A division of Frossard's command carried the heights overlooking the Saar. The Prussians made a brief resistance. Louis and I were in front, where bullets fell about us. Louis keeps a ball that he picked up. The soldiers wept at his tranquillity. We lost an officer and ten men. NAPOLEON."

Metz was illuminated in honor of the victory.

After the retreat of the Prussians, the French did not occupy the place.

METZ, Aug. 3.—Yesterday, when the heights of Saarbruck were occupied, a battery of Mitrailleurs played upon the enemy's position, in presence of the Emperor and Prince Imperial. The Emperor ordered the officer in charge not to fire unless it was necessary, as the Prussians were hidden, but afterwards a detachment of the enemy, seen near the railway, at a distance of 1600 metres, was fired at, and left half their number on the field. A second detachment met the same fate, after which the enemy feared to appear. Prisoners taken confess to the superiority of the French guns.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The *Figaro* claims that the victory at Saarbruck was of great importance. The Emperor wished to gain possession of Saarbruck because it commands the valley of the Saar and the railway to Treves.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, via London.—The following official despatch is published:—Yesterday a small detachment stationed at Saarbruck was attacked by three French divisions. After a sharp action the position was abandoned, the Prussians falling back on their supports. The loss was trifling. Prisoners report the arrival of the French Emperor on the banks of the Saar, at 11 o'clock in the morning.

LATER—THE FRENCH CLAIM TO HAVE CAPTURED THREE THOUSAND PRISONERS — REPORTED NAVAL BATTLE.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Three divisions of the French army under General Bataille captured the town of Saarbruck and took 3000 prisoners. The new cannon, the Mitrailleur, did wonders. A ball from the Prussian cannon fell near the Prince Imperial. The Chassepots carried 1300 yards, and the Mitrailleur over 2000 yards.

A combat is reported on the Baltic, during which two Prussian gunboats were taken.

The French army is advancing.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT—THE AFFAIR AT SAARBRUCK OF NO CONSEQUENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—[Special to the New York *Tribune*.]—The engagement at Saarbruck was between a small detachment forming the Prussian rear guard and three divisions of the French infantry, supporting twenty-three guns. The affair was of slight importance.

In spite of the apparent importance of the railway connections at Saarbruck, the Prussians have never seriously prepared to defend it, and their movements are to be henceforth independent of Saarbruck.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·59	MOON SETS	11·45
SUN SETS	7·12	HIGH WATER	7·33

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD,
CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
THOMAS C. HAND,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.				
Sidon	Liverpool	New York	July	19
Virginia	Havre	New York	July	19
Sidonian	Glasgow	New York	July	20
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	July	23
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	July	25
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York v B.	July	26
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	July	26
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	July	27
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	July	27
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	July	27
C. of Merida	Vera Cruz	New York via H.	July	29
FOR EUROPE.				
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	4
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Aug.	6
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	6
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	6
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Aug.	6
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	9
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	10
Queen	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	13
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Aug.	13
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	13
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	17
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.				
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Aug.	4
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Aug.	5
J.W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Aug.	5
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Aug.	5
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Aug.	6
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Aug.	6
Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Aug.	12
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Aug.	18

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York. do.
Bark J. H. McLeren, Dyer, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Bark Sagua (new), Munday, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh.
Brig Kate Foster, Foster, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Hannibal, Cox, Salem, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Altoona, Fitzgerald, Boston, do.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Blake, Boston, do.
Schr C. S. Rodgers, Pettingill, Rockport, do.
Schr West Dennis, Crowell, Boston, do.
Schr George S. Adams, Wallace, Boston, do.
Schr J. W. Hines, Hines, Boston, do.
Schr Mary E. Vanclea, Harris, Boston, do.
Schr Virginia, Small, Darien, Ga., Souder & Adams.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Coromandel, Chipman, from Liverpool, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.

Steamer Mary Sanford, Chadwick, from Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to D. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Aug. 3.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

F. McWilliams, with wheat, for New Brunswick.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 3.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

G. R. Burritt, H. Campbell, Lady Boretta, Gov. Jones, and Martha Lamb, with coal, for New York.

The Enterprise and Kitty Gallagher left with those reported yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 4.—The A. V. Joslin, with phosphate, for Delaware City, left last evening. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Aug. 4.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Carrie and Rufus Willey, with grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.

Middleton, Orlando, and Yankee Spy, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

Media, with poplar wood, for Manayunk.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Aug. 3—A. M.—By pilot boat Howard:—The ship reported yesterday as the Asia was the Coromandel. Also spoke yesterday, 50 miles off C. M. lightship, bark Stampede, from New York, bound south.

In harbor, brig Courier, bound out, and brig Wm. Welsh, 7 days from Matanzas for orders. The captain of the Welsh reports brig Proteus, from Philadelphia for Havana, off Hatteras on the 1st, and schr Wm. B. Thomas, from Alexandria for Dighton, off Chincoteague on the 2d inst.

Wind S. S. W. Thermometer, 70.

P. M.—Passed out herm.-rigged steamer; two schooners are beating down the bay.

In harbor, brig Courier, bound out, and brig Wm. Welsh, from Matanzas for Philadelphia.

Wind S., blowing fresh. Thermometer, 87.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Washington Booth, hence for Baltimore, passed in at Fortress Monroe yesterday.

Ship Theobold, Theobold, hence, at Cuxhaven 21st ult.

Ship Royal Charlie, Potter, hence, at Cuxhaven 17th ult.

Ship Queen Victoria, Landers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 17th ult.

Ship Rome, Otis, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 16th ult.

Ship Gladstone, Brown, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 16th ult.

Br. ship Andrew Lovett, Perry, hence, at Hamburg 19th ult. Under date of Nieuwe Diep, 15th ult., it is stated that the Enigheden, Larsen, from Riga for that port was in contact at 5 A. M., three miles W. N. W. of Kyduin, with the Andrew Lovett, from Philadelphia for Hamburg, by which she sustained considerable damage, and is leaky.

Br. steamer Tyrian, Smith, from Liverpool 14th, Glasgow 17th, Halifax 26th ult., and St. John, N. B., 1st inst. at New York yesterday in ballast.

Steamer Leipzig, Jaeger, from Bremen via Southampton for Baltimore, passed Falmouth 24th ult.

Steamer Virginia, Andrews, cleared at London 21st ult. for New York, and sailed from Gravesend 21st.

Steamer Paragon, from London for New York, at Deal 20th ult., and sailed again.

Steamer Sidonia, McKay, sailed from Glasgow 20th ult. for New York.

Steamer St. Louis, Whitehead, at New Orleans 1st inst. from New York.

Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 2d inst.

Steamer J. S. Green, Vance, hence, at Norfolk 1st inst., and sailed for Richmond.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, hence, at Norfolk 1st inst.

Br. bark Brazil, Hibbert, hence for Antwerp, was passed 29th ult., lat. 43, long. 50 33.

Bark Princess Alice, Hilton, from Bristol for Philadelphia, at Newport 16th inst.

Br. bark Cecelia, Bistrup, hence, at Queenstown 13th ult., and sailed 16th for Cardiff.

N. G. bark Charlotte, Stief, from Bristol for Philadelphia, was spoken 6th ult., lat. 47 24, long. 35.

Bark Alert, Ehrenreich, for Philadelphia, cleared at Gifle 12th ult.

Bark Willaminie, Scott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 21st ult.

Bark Marie Anne, Merie, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marseilles 18th ult.

Bark J. B. Duffus, Blauvelt, hence, at Havre 15th ultimo.

Bark Coriolan, Von Bremen, from Hamburg for Philadelphia, sailed from Cuxhaven 17th ult.

Bark Schamyl, Sorensen, hence, at London 20th ultimo.

Bark Soridderen, Pederson, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Liverpool 22d ult.

Bark Alice Woods, Doherty, from London for Philadelphia, was off St. Albans 21st ult.

Bark Hannah Evans, reported from Philadelphia, in the river, Antwerp, 19th ult.

Br. bark E. H. Duvall, from Antwerp for Philadelphia (so reported), was spoken 29th ult., lat. 41 10, long. 66 40.

Barkentine Graf Behr Regindank, Kindorff, hence for Riga, at Falmouth 21st ult.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Hess, hence, at Barbadoes 12th ult.

Brig C. C. Van Horn, Coffill, sailed from St. Johns, P. R., 21st ult. for Arecibo, to load for Baltimore.

Brig B. Young, Joy, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 30th ult.

Brig John Aviles, Macomber, hence, at Barbadoes 15th ult.

Brig J. B. Kirby, Barnard, for Philadelphia, at Kingston, Jam., 16th ult.

Brig Chimborazo, Coombs, for Philadelphia, cl'd at St. John, N. B., 1st inst.

N. G. brig Holsatia, Rohde, hence, at Stettin 15th ultimo.

Ital. brig Messaggiero, Ambrosaire, hence, at Galveston 12th ult.

Schr Eliza S. Potter, Potter, for Philadelphia, cl'd at New York yesterday.

Schrs Eliza and Rebecca and Catharine W. May, hence, at Norwich 1st inst.

Schrs Mary J. Fisher, hence for Lynn, and Batha Souder, from Eastport for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 31st ult.

Schr Little Rock, Richmond, hence, at Norfolk 1st instant.

Schr E. J. Palmer, Smoot, hence, at Baltimore 2d instant.

Schr Glenwood, Dickinson, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Bristol 30th ult.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15½ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
Office and Warehouse,
4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
NEW YORK
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday August 18, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Wednesday, August 3.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, August 6, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, August 6.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, August 3, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Tuesday, August 9.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
AUGUST, 1870.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 5.
Salvor, Friday, August 12.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 19.
Salvor, Friday, August 26.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, July 26, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, August 6, at 2 P. M.
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, August 9, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, August 13, at 7 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, August 20, at 12 M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.;
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11½

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4½ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·0 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
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William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE:
No. 701 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m
Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25
TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH E. SCHELL.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President,
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

AMUSEMENTS.

PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, No. 1205 CHESNUT Street, three doors above Twelfth, the most complete collection of objects, illustrating Physiology, Pathology, Natural History, etc. Illustrative Lectures every evening. Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. 6 6 3m

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1870, $210,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

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CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY UPON THE estate of L. M. HART, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, persons owing said estate will make payment, and those having claims against it will present them to

HENRY McALLISTER, JR.,
7 14 th 6w Administrator.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
JULY 27, 1870.

NOTICE—PAVING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

The Commission appointed by "An Act to Provide for the Paving of Pennsylvania Avenue," approved July 8, 1870, is authorized to select and determine the best kind of Pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania avenue, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the northwest gate of the Capitol to the crossing of Fifteenth street, west.

The Commission met and organized in accordance with the above law, and proceeded to the election of a President and Secretary. It was decided to invite all patentees, owners, or inventors of any of the improved pavements, of whatever material composed, whether of stone, wood, asphalt, concrete, or any other kind, to furnish accurate and detailed drawings or models, descriptions, specifications, including the nature of the foundation to be laid, how packed, and, in fact, all information as to their construction and durability. This information is desired to enable the Commission to decide in the first instance upon the general nature of the material to be used in paving the avenue, and then to specify the preference that may be agreed upon in regard to some particular method to be adopted. A reference to the law (public, No. 144) will give the required information as to how the payments for said pavement will be made. It is provided therein "That the cost of laying such pavement shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per square yard." The estimated area of said pavement is in the neighborhood of sixty-five thousand (65,000) square yards.

All communications in relation to pavements should be addressed to the Secretary, Gen. N. MICHLER, Office of Public Buildings, Grounds, and Works, U. S. Capitol, WASHINGTON, D. C. 7 29 10t

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory
JOHN T. BAILEY,
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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

RAILROADS and telegraphs have changed the old method of conducting war as completely as they have revolutionized the pursuits of peace. In our own conflict the first great step was the disastrous onslaught on Manassas Junction, which was undertaken in the hope that it would give the Union army control of the approaches to Richmond, or at all events a convenient railway front in the enemy's country. Subsequently it became the object of the Rebels to seize or injure, and of our troops to protect, the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. At one time the Northern Central and Philadelphia and Baltimore Roads were endangered, at another even the Pennsylvania Railroad was jeopardized by Lee's advance into this State, while in the far South the railroads were the objective points of more determined attacks than the Rebel armies. In the present European war this system of railroad raids has also already been commenced. One of the first things done by the Prussians was to break the continuity of railway communication along the front of the right of the French line, and now the French have destroyed Saarbruck, which is a junction of a railroad running northeast and southwest from France into Germany and a line running north and south nearly parallel with the Prussian boundaries. A great advantage will be gained by either party if it can destroy or cripple the military lines of its opponents and maintain its own intact; and on the success of operations of this character, even more than on the strength of fortresses, will depend the determination of the actual seat of war and the character of the present campaign. Each nation has a railway line nearly parallel with the whole length of its frontier, and a wide field is thus opened for railroad-destroying raids like those which formed a very important portion of our own war.

If Napoleon really expects to make the present contest short, sharp, and decisive, his natural policy is to make a direct advance into the strictly Prussian territory which he menaced by the affair at Saarbruck. This district is the prize for which he wages war—the land lying west of the Rhine that France has so long coveted. If he can capture and hold it, and make a peace based on the stipulation that it shall become the permanent property of the empire, he will come out of the conflict with flying colors, and re-establish his damaged prestige. The Prussians are in no mood to give up their lands without a desperate struggle, and Napoleon must strike fearful blows before they will surrender their possessions on the western bank of the Rhine. But since the sword is to decide the future ownership of these dominions, no more fitting place for a decisive battle could be chosen than the fair fields whose title-deeds depend upon the relative merits of the needle-gun and the Chassepot. The present situation indicates that if the initiative is left to Napoleon he will meet his fate on the territory which his political necessities now compel him to acquire, and if a very great battle is to be fought soon, the banks of the Saar, a river nearly parallel with the Prussian frontier, is the locality most likely to be selected.

FALSE ECONOMY.

WHILE Congress made no difficulty about voting away thousands of dollars for Arctic expeditions and other projects of like doubtful utility, and while it refused to abolish the franking privilege, which costs the nation between five and ten millions every year, the necessity for making a show of economy caused the appropriation bills for the absolutely necessary expenses of the Government to be cut down to the lowest figures, and in very many instances matters of great importance were left totally unprovided for. This is the kind of economy that saves at the spigot and lets out at the bunghole; and the people of Philadelphia, in particular, have little cause to be grateful for the niggardly spirit in which the national enterprises that immediately interest them were treated. League Island was given the go-by altogether, although the Government has not a single navy yard that is worthy of the nation, or that is competent to do even a tithe of the work required in case of a sudden emergency. As if to demonstrate the folly of such trifling with the great interests of the nation, no sooner had Congress adjourned than a gigantic war was inaugurated in Europe without a moment's notice; and although the probabilities of our being drawn into the conflict are too remote to be taken into consideration, it is obvious that we ought to have a great naval depot, so as to be ready for any emergency. Within a few days of the adjournment of Congress Prussia as little expected to be involved in a war as we do at the present moment, and unlikely as a war seems to us now, we know not what calamity may be in store for us. It is not necessary that our navy should be maintained, as Admiral Porter suggests, upon a war footing, so that it will rival the floating armaments of France and England, but it is necessary that we should have a naval depot such as League Island is intended to be, from which a fleet can be fitted out at the shortest notice, and it was a piece of criminal neglect on the part of Congress that nothing was done to provide for the immediate establishment of such a depot.

Another specimen of the way in which Philadelphia was treated by Congress was the failure to make an appropriation for proper post office and United States Court accommodations. Immense sums of money are being expended in New York and Boston for buildings to contain the Post Offices and United States Courts, while this city has to be content with a structure disgracefully inadequate. It is simply scandalous that in this, the second city in the Union in wealth and population, the post-office business should be transacted in such cramped and unsuitable quarters as at present, and that the entrance to the United States courts should be on a back street where not one person out of a thousand would ever think of looking for it. It is high time that Philadelphia should assert her right to a reasonable share of attention from Congress; and while economy in the public expenditures is to be encouraged and insisted upon, those who have the control of the public funds ought to be compelled by the pressure of public opinion to distribute them with a little more discretion than they have been in the habit of doing.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S "BAPTISM OF FIRE."

THE delectable despatch from the French Emperor to the Empress with reference to the Prince Imperial's "baptism of fire" at Saarbrucken as a piece of comedy is irresistible. Although worded as if for the private eye of the boy's mother, it was evidently intended for the public, with the hope that it would inspire an enthusiasm for the bold young warrior in the hearts of the French people. We can imagine the ardor of the excitable citizens of Paris when they see in the Emperor's declaration, "Louis and I were in front *where bullets fell around us*," a prophecy of a new Napoleon le Grand who, like the uncle of his father, will make the Kingdoms of Europe the tributaries of France, and carry the tri-color from the Atlantic to the Black Sea, and from the Mediterranean to the Baltic. It is interesting to know that "Louis keeps a ball that he picked up," and affecting to learn that the soldiers wept at his tranquillity," but, as if to turn the comedy into an out-and-out farce, the Emperor concludes with the rather uninspiring information that "we lost an officer and ten men." This destroys all the romance and poetry of the affair, and it is impossible under such circumstances even for the lively imagination of a Frenchman to picture the Emperor and the Prince Imperial exposing themselves unmoved to showers of bullets and surveying the conflict from amid heaps of dead and dying.

The smallness of the whole affair probably accounts for the fact that Louis "was admirably cool and unimpressed;" and if the whole truth were known, the soldiers who wept at the tranquillity of Louis would most likely be found to be no more than a couple of valets who had never smelt gunpowder before, and who wanted to go home. The Emperor has not shown himself to be a very good hand at writing addresses or despatches. His address to the army was singularly *malapropos*, and the despatch recording the Prince Imperial's "baptism of fire" is far more likely to excite ridicule than enthusiasm. The sensitiveness of the French people is proverbial, and for the Emperor to make a fool of himself and to turn the laugh against his son is to render the boy's chances of reaching the throne more problematical than ever.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.

ENGLAND continues restive under Gladstone's indecisive policy, and his great rival, Disraeli, gave utterance to the true sentiment of the nation when he said that English neutrality must instantly be put in a condition to make itself respected. The Whig administration cannot afford to dally much longer with the absorbing question of the hour. It will soon be forced to follow in the wake of Lord John Russell's line of policy or to surrender the seals of office to the Tories, or to a new combination Cabinet. Meanwhile tardy qualms of conscience are awaking in the stolid English mind respecting their whole system of neutrality. They are beginning to see what a sorry sham it is. The remonstrance of Prussia, following close upon the heels of American complaints based on the escape of the Alabama, are at last forcing Parliament to seriously consider the propriety of amending the present defective English neutrality laws. The Cowboys of our own Revolution, who were ready to plunder either party and to render effective aid to none, furnish the true type of modern Great Britain in the great international contests of this era. But if anything can redeem the British Government from the disgrace of a continued maintenance of this despicable position, it is the peculiar character of the present complication and the public sentiment it has awakened.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY SHEPPARD and all who were concerned with him in procuring the prompt trial and conviction of Baldy and Duncan for their part in the South Broad street outrage are entitled to the thanks of the community. The guilt of these two scoundrels was proved in the most conclusive manner, and the lame and impotent defense they had to offer was not worthy of a moment's consideration. The only matter for regret is that the whole gang were not apprehended and placed on trial at once, and it is sincerely to be hoped that no effort will be spared to procure the arrest of the four who are yet at large. One of the seven is in custody and yet untried, and there is a probability that he will be induced to tell who the four still at liberty are; but if he refuses to make any disclosures, it ought not to be an extremely difficult thing to discover them. Judge Paxson, a few days ago, announced his determination to administer the law with severity, and this is a case that clearly demands a strict carrying out of that determination. Nothing less than the full penalty permitted by the law will satisfy the demands of justice, and the heaviest sentence that can be imposed will be disproportionate to the magnitude of the crime. There are two other bills of indictment, however, against the prisoners, one charging assault and battery with intent to kill, and one charging highway robbery: and as there is no doubt that conviction can be secured upon both of these counts, the aggregate punishment likely to be meted out to them will be thirty-two years' imprisonment, and the Judge will fail in his duty if he does not sentence them to the full term.

A CABLE DESPATCH says that substitutes are in great demand in Paris, fifteen hundred dollars per head being offered, and the demand, at these figures, greatly exceeding the supply. Here is a glorious chance for the bounty-jumpers of this country. They are well up in the tricks of the profession, for their experience in the late war has not yet been forgotton, and as America has no class that she can better afford to spare, we hope whole cargoes of them will be shipped at once to France.

GENERALITIES.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The exact facts are perhaps as yet in doubt respecting either a most egregious blunder in United States surveying or an utterly preposterous claim on the part of Canada. The United States Government has expended in all hitherto about $720,000 in improving the St. Clair Flats and constructing the St. Clair Flats Ship Canal. Not long ago the Detroit Custom House officers arrested one Hiram Little, who supplied the contractor for this work with wood, and seized also the steam barge and scow, and the timber that was alleged to have been brought into American territory without paying duty. Mr. Little claimed that the work proceeding on the Flats was not in American territory. Surveying commissioners have investigated the affair, and the Buffalo *Commercial*, in anticipation, it is supposed, of their report, says:—"It was intended that the canal should be entirely within the bounds of the United States, but, on the contrary, it is found to be wholly within the Dominion of Canada." If such an incredible blunder has been made, there is at least this consolation: there will be no frontier line between the United States and Canada within a very short period after the latter is called upon, directly or indirectly, to defray the expenses of Belgium's neutrality.

A BIT OF SECRET HISTORY.

In consequence of the publication of erroneous statements ascribing the arrest of the Hon. C. J. Faulkner, in August, 1861, to suspicions on the part of the Government as to fidelity in the discharge of his duty previously as Minister of the United States to France, that gentleman has written a letter to *The Valley Star* detailing the facts of that occurrence. He states that after his return from Europe, and reporting himself at Washington so as to close the affairs of his mission, he received from the Government a pass or safe conduct through the lines to his home in Virginia. Two days afterwards he was arrested by order of Secretary Cameron, the reason therefor being officially given that "being a distinguished citizen of the State of Virginia he has been arrested, and is now held as a hostage for the safe return of Henry S. Magraw, late Treasurer of Pennsylvania, and that with my consent he shall not be released until Magraw's return." No other reason was ever alleged, and upon the return of Magraw Mr. Faulkner claimed and obtained his liberty.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

There is sometimes a great deal; such, for instance, as there was in that of a certain Tennessee journal whose title gradually lengthened with the continuous addition of the names of the different cities to which it moved its office in the exigencies of our war. No such explanation is as yet offered by a Canadian newspaper entitled "*The St. Mary and North Middlesex Argus and Review, and Granton, Lucan, Ailsa Craig, Parkhull, and Widder Advocate, and Lucan and Exeter Gazette.*" There is, however, this convenience in such a name which those who have had the misfortune to read much of Canadian papers will appreciate. In a possible dearth of local news, the judicious repetition of the name of the paper a few times in the course of a leading article would go a long way towards filling the column.

—On Thursday of last week considerable consternation was created among the inhabitants of Kansas City, Mo., by the breaking away of a bear from a menagerie. From the manner in which he resisted the attempts made to recapture him, it is evident that the poor animal had been "bruin" over his escape for some time previously.

—There is a police captain at Albany, N. Y., who has a taste for the cultivation of flowers, and has turned his station-house into a sort of conservatory. It is somewhat in favor of the Albanian thieves that they keep his apartments always so well filled. Criminals of a low order do not usually desire to live in an atmosphere of roses.

—A water-cure doctor having been asked recently if he could suggest any means by which the masses of the people in large cities could be induced to adopt greater cleanliness in their homes, replied that, after having studied the matter for several years, he had come to the conclusion that nothing short of an annual "deluge" would be of any consequence in bringing about such a desirable end.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
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☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, August 1st, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., or Twelve Dollars per Share, clear of United States and State taxes. Payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
8 1 10t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
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SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
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Which is constantly coming forward to take the place of that which rapidly disappears from our counters.

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Purviance's Stereoscopic Views in the Park, 25 cents each, $2 50 per dozen.
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NEW CHROMOS, after Birket Foster.
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Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.

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1 13 thstuDSt ABOVE CHESNUT.

The Perfection of the Art of Refining Whiskies.

P. HEVNER, Sole Proprietor, for the State of Pennsylvania, of the

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Nos. 246 S. FRONT and 117 DOCK St., Phila.

It has been clearly demonstrated that all Liquors distilled by the ordinary methods contain a very large percentage of impurities; the degree of heat that must necessarily be employed, decomposing, disengaging and vaporizing all the baneful elements and noxious gases contained in the mash, which when condensed form the deleterious fusel oil so detrimental to life and health; but, when indulged in to excess, the result is *Brain Fever, Delirium Tremens, Apoplexy, Insanity, etc.* Consequently Liquors, as ordinarily distilled, are apt, even when only used sparingly as a stimulant, to create *Nausea, Sick Headache, Inflammation*, and *Kidney Diseases*.

The "P. P." Whiskies, on the contrary, "stimulate and cheer" without unduly exciting the brain or injuring the coats of the stomach. They are distilled from the choicest product of the Cereals in *vacuo*, the pressure of the atmosphere being reduced from 15 lbs. to 2 lbs. to the square inch; consequently a temperature of only about 90 degrees of heat is required in the operation. The process is entirely mechanical, no ACIDS, CHARCOAL, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, DRUGS OR CHEMICALS OF ANY DESCRIPTION BEING USED—hence the "P. P." Whiskies are not only delicate in flavor, but pure, wholesome, and innocuous as a beverage, retaining in simple purity the flavor of the cereals from which they were distilled.

The "P. P." Whiskies have been tested by some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, by Analytical Chemists, and by the best judges of Liquors in the United States, and pronounced *perfectly pure and wholesome*, and especially desirable for Family use and *Medical purposes*.

Members of the medical faculty, the trade, and the public generally are cordially invited to call and inspect the machinery and process, and examine the liquors and the impurities extracted, at the Refinery and Warerooms, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street.
7 30 stuth4ptf P. HEVNER.

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Sundowns, white, black and brown, 40 to 60 cents.
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Sash Ribbons, all widths and colors, 50, 60, 75, $1.
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Store for good articles at low prices.
7 20 tuth3w] No. 237 SOUTH Street.
Ladies, notice—Trim your Hats while you wait.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

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For the Valleys of WYOMING and LEHIGH, for the CATAWISSA RAILROAD, and for the SWITCH-BACK RAILROAD, celebrated for its magnificent views, should take the
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Large and well-kept Hotels at Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
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TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

We offer a full stock of the
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Spring Leaf Japanese Tea
AND
Fine Souchong Teas,
OF THE FINEST QUALITIES, FOR SALE AT
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Buggies, Etc.,
AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS'
RETAIL SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY Street
Philadelphia.
CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, Etc.,
OF
Superior Styles and Finish
AT
Wholesale and Retail.
WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET. [7 12 tuths2m4p
CORNELIUS & SONS.

WASHING MACHINES.

TO THE DOUBTFUL.

Bring some soiled clothing on any Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and we will prove to you that the
KING WASHER
Will do the work well and quickly.
We will sell them payable in easy instalments.
We are agents for the RELIANCE WRINGERS, the easiest to work in the market. [5 5 thstu3mrp
J. H. COYLE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Wooden Ware, Yarns, Etc.
No. 516 MARKET STREET.
Agents wanted for Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL.
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

EDUCATIONAL.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, South Amboy, N. J. 6 stuth2sc

REAL.

The Man who Said "Hanging is Played Out" to be Hung—His Crime, Trial, and Conviction—The Efforts Made for his Release—The Question between Law and Lawlessness.

John Real, the murderer of Police Officer Smedick, of New York, will be hanged to-morrow at the Tombs in that city.

ASSAULT ON OFFICER SMEDICK.

Previously to the murder of Officer Smedick, on the night of Thursday, July 23, 1868, Real had been arrested for assault upon this officer. It appears that Real had said that he "would do for him." They had had several quarrels at various times. Real claimed that whenever he obtained a situation Smedick was sure to interfere with him, report him to his employer as a man of loose character, and thus secure his discharge.

THE MURDER AND THE TRIAL.

On the night in question he lay in wait for Smedick, and virtually shot him without giving any warning. Real was arrested by Officer Mee. On being taken to the station house he was asked whom he had shot, to which he replied "Smekick," and to the inquiry if he was sure, answered that if he was not it was not his fault. He was tried before Judge Barnard. During the trial the excitement was intense, especially among the roughs and pot-house politicians, who filled the court-room, and threatened vengeance upon the court and jury if he were convicted. Notwithstanding these threats, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. The doors were closed, and Judge Barnard sentenced the condemned at midnight.

THE COURT OF APPEALS DECIDES AGAINST HIM.

A writ of error and stay of proceedings was granted by Judge Sutherland, and in November last the appeal was argued at General Term before Judges Clerke, Barnard, and Cardozo. The principal exceptions were—first, to the exclusion of evidence on the part of the prisoner to show threats of violence on the part of Smedick, which had come to the knowledge of Real, and also acts of violence committed upon him by the deceased: second, to Judge Barnard's overruling the objection of S. H. Stuart, the prisoner's counsel, to the question put to the witness Henry Real as to whether he had been in the penitentiary. The General Term rendered its decision in December last, Judges Clerke and Barnard concurring, affirming the judgment of the Oyer and Terminer. Judge Clerke, in his opinion, thus disposed of the first objection above referred to:—"The law justifies homicide only when an actual attempt has been made to murder the person committing it, or to commit any felony upon him, or upon or in any dwelling in which such person is, or in the lawful defense of any such person, or of his or her wife, husband, parent, child, master, mistress, or servant, when at the time of the attempt there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony, or to do some great personal injury, and when there is imminent danger of the accomplishment of such design; but apprehensions of a previous threat, followed by no overt act, do not justify homicide. I repeat, the law pronounces it to be murder in the first degree, while at the same time it affords an effectual remedy to the person against whom the threat is made to protect him from danger reasonably apprehended."

Judge Cardozo, who delivered a dissenting opinion, held that the question was whether such testimony is admissible when there is proof from which the jury may see that the deceased assaulted the prisoner when the fatal act was done. In reference to the second objection, Judge Cardozo held that the evidence was improperly admitted, as the prisoner was entitled to insist upon his legal right to have the record produced, even if the witness was willing to answer.

The case was argued in the Court of Appeals in April last, and that tribunal affirmed the decision of the general term, and directed that the judgment be executed.

HOW REAL ACCEPTED HIS FATE.

After this discussion Real was brought into court and directed to stand up by Judge Ingraham, who said:—"You have been tried, found guilty of the crime of murder, and sentenced to execution. You have had writs of error issued in your behalf to this court and to the Court of Appeals, and in consequence thereof the time fixed for the execution of your sentence has passed. Since that time the Court of Appeals have affirmed the judgment of conviction against you, and have sent back the papers with directions to proceed in the enforcement of the judgment. It becomes our duty, therefore, under the statute, to designate the day when the sentence of death heretofore passed upon you shall be inflicted according to the statute; therefore, it devolves upon us to name a day on which you shall be hanged. We have named Friday, the 5th day of August, as the day on which the sentence of death shall be carried into effect."

After sentence had been pronounced Real said "Very good, sir," and then listened very attentively to the reading of the several documents necessary, including the death-warrant.

When the reading of the papers had been concluded Real turned to his counsel and said "the thing is done, I suppose?" and a few minutes after he left the room and was taken to the Tombs, where he was confined in the condemned cell.

THE MURDERER AT HOME.

Real does not appear to have lost flesh during his long confinement. He is hearty and apparently in the best of health. He is about 5 feet 9 inches in height, stoutly built, hair cut short but not cropped; his countenance is cheerful, and does not bear traces of his having suffered much agony. Still he says, "he cannot help thinking," as the hours are long, very long in his cell sometimes. He wears a red flannel shirt, neatly trimmed with white stripes, black cassimere pants, kept in place by a neat strap around the body, and a handsome pair of well-shined Balmoral gaiters. His appearance is trim, and his step is light. He said not long since that he was getting used to this way of living, and even joked about the easy times he enjoyed. He has good living, and the best of care and attention from the attendants, and were it not for the circumstances would be satisfied.

His cell is No. 73, second tier. It is about 10x12. The walls are neatly white, but have a few coarse prints hung around various places. The floor is covered with a handsome three-ply. A string is stretched from side to side of the room, on which are artistically wrought curtains, composed of cloths of various colors, prints from illustrated papers, and interspersed after various fashions—tinselled paper—the whole forming a screen and archway leading to the lower end of the room, and hiding the furniture. The little window, looking upward to the sky, lets in a dim light from the east.

HE STILL PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE.

Under the advice of his counsel, Real has published what purports to be a detailed and truthful account of the circumstances under which the fatal pistol was fired. He declares in the most solemn manner that he was persecuted for months by Smedick in the most violent and merciless manner; that Smedick, under show of arresting him for drunkenness, beat him and clubbed him over and over again, until he was one big bruise; that that officer, by representing him as a thief, caused him to lose several situations that were necessary to his livelihood. Real further declares that the pistol with which he shot the officer, so far from having been purchased for that purpose, was bought at the recommendation of a friend as a means of protecting a whisky still on board a barge; that the shooting was unpremeditated, and was the impulsive result of an outrageous, unprovoked assault of Smedick upon him, and that the second shot, which was the fatal one, was discharged unconsciously in the excitement of the moment.

THE GOVERNOR FIRM—THE LAW MUST BE VINDICATED.

Neither Real's statement, however, nor the persistent efforts of New York politicians, among whom men as prominent as Tweed and Vanderbilt have signed petitions for the murderer's pardon, have been able to prevail on Governor Hoffman's sense of justice. In his final decision upon the case the Governor says:—

"You present to me a petition for commutation of sentence, signed by more than 5000 people, together with letters from many men for whose opinions I have great respect. All of which have been considered by me. I am well aware how much sympathy for Real now exists. The murdered man, sent out of the world without a moment's warning, seems to be forgotten.

"There is no one to speak for him, while thousands ask for mercy for the man who killed him. A large portion of the press join in the demand; clergy and officials, merchants and bankers, help to swell the list of petitioners. And yet, unless the prisoner's own statements against every reliable witness on the trial are accepted as true, he wantonly, wickedly, and deliberately shot down in the public streets a public officer.

"Those who ask for commutation for him have, however, no official responsibility, and can plead for mercy even against the demands of justice. On the other hand, my responsibility is an awful one. They cannot appreciate it. I realize it solemnly and fully. A life of a fellow-man is in my hands.

"I need not say to you, whom I have known for so many years, how gladly I would heed the cry for mercy and spare his life if I could. My judgement, however, tells me that the prisoner was justly convicted of murder, and that the interests of the community demand that he should suffer the penalty.

"The case presents a clear and distinct issue between law and lawlessness. The law must be vindicated.

"Tell Real, therefore, he must die on the day appointed for his execution."

COLORED VOTERS.

Practical Illustration of the Fifteenth Amendment in the South—Significant and Amusing Scenes at the Polls.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 2d inst. has the following:—

The election yesterday, contrary to the expectations of many, passed off in a quiet and orderly manner. The greatest facility was afforded every voter.

Sambo was in his glory. Congress had invested him with a privilege that he had aspired to only by proxy; and now that he was to really have the right to vote, just like the white people, pleased him as a toy pleases a child.

They came arrayed in their best habiliments, as if to do honor to the occasion. They were at the polls long before the white people got up, and thus their strength was polled at an early hour, and at 9 o'clock the Radical ticket was actually ahead. But from that time their vote slackened, and the steady tide of Democratic voters soon overcame the little majority, and finally left the black ticket far in the distance.

The park was a salient point of attack with Sambo & Co. The night before it was announced in their churches and places of meeting that it wouldn't do to vote for the park, because it was said it was to be for the white people exclusively. So nearly every negro, with scarcely an exception indeed, plumped his vote against the park. Said one darkey, "I objec' to de park," and down went his name against it. Another remarked with something of elegance, "I don't prefer de park." And so it was with the darkey vote and the property holder, who was against further taxation, and those who didn't care a fig about it. The park was beaten.

A few negroes, old and respected inhabitants, voted the Democratic ticket. It gave deep offense to the mass of the colored population, who uttered imprecations, both loud and deep. Said one, "Boys, don't you think —— voted wid de Democrats? He did, and my 'pinion is any nigga which would vote wid de Democrats ought to be drummed out of town." "Yes," said another, "he ought to be drummed out of de world."

At the court-house a Democrat paid a negro a quarter to vote his ticket, but the darkey fooled him, and finally slipped out into a crowd of his people, and enjoyed a hearty laugh with them over the trick he played. A slab-sided, corn-fed darkey said:—"Dat is right. I's one of dem dat can't vote dat way. My boss agreed to give me fifty cents a week, and he cheated me outen twenty-five cents. I can't vote the same ticket he does." An old negro man said to another:—"Chile, I never did 'spect to see dis day, and I is happy. I is, sure." A bright yellow boy, with just enough white blood in his veins to make him a scamp, was persuading a youth to go up and vote. The boy said, "I won't. I is only nineteen years old, and it ain't right." The tempter told him nobody would know it, but the boy refused and left.

At the Seventh ward a negro offered to vote. "Where do you live?," said the judge. "Over yonder—up dat street; been living dar twelve months." "What street is that?" asked the judge. "Don't know its name, sar." "Where did you live before you moved there?" "Up town, sar." "On what street?" "Don't know de names of de streets, sar; I jis come to town!" He was permitted to depart.

But few of the negroes could read their tickets, but there was no difficulty on that score, as there were plenty of white men at the polls to call out the names of the candidates for them.

It was quite amusing to watch them as they gathered at the polls. One of the bravest would march in and vote, and then the others would gather around him and eagerly inquire as to the *modus operandi* of casting a vote. One old darkey was heard to say to several others:—"It ain't no trouble to vote. It's jess as easy. Any nigger dat ain't got sense enough to vote ought to be knocked in de head."

THE ST. LOUIS COWHIDING.

A Bystander Struck with a Chair—He Sues the Assailants for Damages.

We published recently an account of a rather remarkable affary in St. Louis, in which several leading citizens of that place were concerned. In continuation of the affair we give the following from the St. Louis *Democrat* of Tuesday last:—

Nathan E. Rumsey yesterday filed a petition in the Circuit Court, asking judgment for $5000 against John C. Bull, John P. Bull and William Bull. He alleges that the defendants struck and maltreated him a day or two ago, without any just cause or provocation.

Mr. Rumsey is agent for the St. Clair Nurseries, and has been a resident of this city for several years. One day last week he went to the office of Dr. T. L. Talbott, on Sixth street, on business. He says that while sitting in the office talking to the Doctor, three men came in apparently much excited. One of them informed the Doctor that he had insulted a lady relative of his, and he at once commenced a violent assault upon the Doctor. Dr. Talbott made a vigorous defense, seizing his antagonist, and handling him with ease. The other two men joined the fray, and pistols and cowhides were brandished. The Doctor held fast to the first assailant, and, being a pretty stout man, managed to make a shield of him and prevent the other two from shooting him, if such was their intention.

Rumsey says the place was getting too hot for him, and he thought it was his duty to go out and call a policeman. He was in the act of rising from his seat when the oldest of the three men dealt him half-a-dozen savage blows with a chair, splitting the solid bottom of the chair, and nearly breaking Rumsey's arm. He made his exit, however, and brought a policeman to the place.

Dr. Talbott states that he mistook the lady for a former acquaintance, and handed her his card, on the back of which he had written a request for a renewal of the acquaintance. The lady retained the card, and, taking it home, gave it to her brother, and the result was as above stated.

The trial of the suit for damages will doubtless bring out all the facts.

—A Pittsburg magistrate, who unites with his official functions the business of an undertaker, holds court in his ware-room, and deals out justice with one hand upon a plate bearing the name of some person deceased, and the other upon a book of orders for funerals. The litigants sit upon coffins while their cases are being disposed of. It is to be presumed that the proceedings are always conducted with "solemnity," and that the magistrate-undertaker experiences but little difficulty in inducing quarrelsome persons to "bury" all their hard feelings and animosities.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, Aug. 4, 1870.

The financial market continues dull but very firm at last quotations. The money current has set in strongly towards the West, the agricultural demand being quite lively, but local wants are limited, owing to the general stagnation in trade, and the bulk of the business in loans is for speculative purposes. There is a fair supply of currency at the banks and elsewhere, but only those who enjoy sterling credit or can offer good collateral security are treated with anything like liberality. The easy times for borrowers are gone by for the season, and the needy must be content to pay a good price for accommodation or learn to do without it.

Gold continues active and strong. Sales opened at 121¾, declined to 121⅝, and closed at about 121¾.

Government bonds are active, and last night's quotations are fully maintained.

Local stocks are quiet, but prices were maintained. In State loans there were sales of the 6s, first series, at 104½, and of the new City 6s at 101⅛. Lehigh gold loan sold at 88½.

Reading Railroad was steady at 47⅝. Sales of Pennsylvania at 47¾@47⅞; Norristown at 81; Lehigh Valley at 57⅝; and Camden and Amboy at 114½@114⅝.

In bank stocks there were small sales of Commercial at 60, and North America at 225.

In coal, canal, and passenger railroad shares there was no movement.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1900 Pa 6s, 1st se..104½	10 sh Penna R.... 57⅞
$1400 Pa R Con m bs	100 do......... 57⅝
reg..lots.... 98¾	2 do......trf. 57¾
$1000 N Penna 6s... 95⅜	12 do.......c. 57¾
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s 92½	100 do......b5. 57⅞
$500 Sch N 6s, 82.. 70	16 do......ls. 57⅝
$1000 Leh Con L.... 78½	100 do......... 57½
8 sh Com'l Bk.... 60	4 do......... 57⅝
13 sh Cam & Am R.114½	13 sh Leh Val..b3. 57⅝
8 sh Norrist'n.b5. 81	

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1862, 110¾@110⅞; do. 1864, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1865, new, 108⅞@109⅛; do. 1867, do. 109@109¼; do. 1868, do. 109⅛@109⅜; 10-40s, 107@107¼; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¾@111; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121⅝@121¾; Silver, 112@115; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 815@825; Central Pacific Railroad, 855@870; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 740@770.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113¼; 5-20s of 1862, 110¾@110⅞; do. 1864, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do., July, 1865, 108⅞@109; do., July, 1867, 109@109¼; do. July, 1868, 109⅛@109¼; 5s, 10-40, 107⅛@107¼; Gold, 121⅝@121¾. Market strong.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 110¾@110⅞; do. 1864, 110⅛@110⅜; do. Nov. 1865, 110@110⅜; do. do., July, 108⅞@109⅛; do. do., 1867, 109@109¼; do. 1868, 108⅞@109; 10-40s, 107@107¼; Pacifics, 110¾@111. Gold, 121⅝.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	121¾	11·47 A. M.	121¾
10·10 "	121⅝	11·25 "	121⅞
10·30 "	122	11·34 "	121¾
10·31 "	121⅞	11·45 "	121⅞
10·32 "	121¾	12·10 P. M.	121¾
10·33 "	121⅞		

CITY ITEMS.

SUMMER CLOTHING,
ALL KINDS,
BETTER IN EVERY WAY, AND
LOWER IN PRICE
THAN ANY OTHER READY-MADE STOCK
IN PHILADELPHIA.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

A BRILLIANT DISCOVERY.—Every man and woman in the land, whose locks have been touched with silver by time, or prematurely whitened, has reason to rejoice that PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is numbered among the wonder-working products of this age of discovery. It is clear and free from sediment, while the shades of color it imparts are more natural than those produced by any other agent.

THE POOR LITTLE SUFFERER will be immediately relieved by using MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, allays all pain, and gives the child quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

MARRIED.

KEMBLE—TOWELL.—August 2d, 1870, at the Third Baptist Church, by the Rev. J. H. Peters, ALBAN P. KEMBLE, late of Kembleville, Chester county, Pa., to Miss JENNIE D. TOWELL, of this city.

MCDONNELL—BAUMGARDNER.—On Sunday evening last, at No. 861 N. Broad street, by Rev. A. Manship, Mr. JOHN H. MCDONNELL to Miss MARY BAUMGARDNER, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CHANDLER.—On the 2d instant, ELIZABETH, wife of Samuel Chandler, and daughter of John and the late Mary Wood, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Thomas Wood, Jr., West Falls of Schuylkill, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

GARNSEY.—On the morning of the 2d instant, LUCY HUDSON GARNSEY, relict of the late D. G. Garnsey, of Western New York, in the 93d year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, T. F. Cauffman, Roxborough, on Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock. **

GRICE.—On the 3d instant, aged 2 months and 25 days, MABEL, daughter of Francis E. and Mary H. Grice.

HARDY.—On the morning of the 3d of August, HENRY, son of William and Jane Hardy, aged 35 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 424 Belgrade street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Palmer-street Ground.

FOR SALE.

MAPLE LAWN.

Beautiful Country Seat at Holmesburg.

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. BENNERS, Deceased.

Containing 8 acres; large frontage. Part could be cut into building lots. Good improvements, convenient to station, schools, churches, and stores.

For sale on easy terms. Apply to

EDWIN H. FITLER,
EXECUTOR,
7 23 stuth15t* No. 23 North WATER Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 CHESNUT Street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements.
Apply to AARON HURLEY,
6 15 No. 239 S. SEVENTH Street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, WITH Piano, etc., by the year, Southeast corner of SPRUCE and FORTY-FOURTH Streets; $125 per month. Apply on the premises to Captain JOHN GUEST, U. S. Navy. 8 4 3t*

FINANCIAL.

Free from U. S. Taxes.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000,

BY THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,

Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the

Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company....$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of 8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds................ 1,500,000
$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.

Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS,
No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
COMMERCIAL AGENTS,
No. 54 PINE STREET,
6 9 tfrp NEW YORK.

A DESIRABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tfsp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
26 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers. The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,

Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and "The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 7 11 1m

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,

At 85 and Accrued Interest

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
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THEORIES OF LIFE.

AN ADDRESS ON THE "IDEAL AND THE ACTUAL," DELIVERED BEFORE THE LITERARY SOCIETIES OF WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE, BY COLONEL A. K. M'CLURE.

Last evening Colonel A. K. McClure, of this city, delivered an address on "Life: the Ideal and the Actual," before the Literary Societies of Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa. Colonel McClure is one of the ablest writers and speakers in the State, and the address delivered by him last evening is in his happiest vein. He said:—

Gentlemen of the Literary Societies:—I have heard it said, that of all hearers college students are the most critical; and I believe it is true that of all classes they are the most pitilessly criticized. I have no *alma mater* to worship, and I do not come to tell you how much wiser and better is mature manhood than youth. Let us rather be mutually generous, for the greatest miracle to man is man.

It is but too common to make college commencements seasons of humiliation to students. Speakers often come to repress your inspirations, to cloud or dissipate your dreams, and to picture to you a life that has no actual type amongst mortals. They bring the uneasy dreams of the closet to crush the buoyant, blissful dreams of boyhood, and to erect a standard of perfection that weak humanity has never approached. They mercilessly portray youthful follies, as if there had never been boys or follies before; and declare that you must become different from all that you are or have been. Fine theories of life, sustained by apparently irresistible logic, demand of you new departures, new ideas, new purposes, and new actions, as you assume the new and responsible duties of the transformed existence that is set before you; and almost impassable gulfs are pictured as opposing your advancement to the full stature of useful manhood.

You have often heard of the perfect man. He has been the theme of many eloquent orations to students, but unfortunately he has never lived. You have been gravely told of the many obstacles to be overcome, to effect successfully the transition from student life to perfect man life. The obstacles have never been exaggerated; but it is equally true that your teachers, faultless and reverend as they may seem, have never mastered them, and never will. All the forgotten and unforgotten millions of the past were allied to frailty from their birth; so of all the great, progressive present; and so it will be of all the countless throngs yet to follow us. All have been, are, or will be, what those here to-day are—from your honored President to the feeblest freshmen—but children of a varied growth.

I come not to complain of your dream-life. When you go hence to begin the battle of the world, it must go with you. I know how you would blush to own the ideal achievements with which it brightens your lives, and how pedantic orators affect to despise it. But let me assure you that it is a part of every life—of childhood, of manhood, of ripened years, of withered age; and it is life's crowning mercy to them all. The unlettered heathen bows before its altar, and the most learned are its worshippers. It is the perpetual sunshine of youth. It is the softened bow of promise that ever appears as the wild dreams of youth have vanished; and when childhood kindly comes again to lead the tottering frame gently to the shore, it is an unfailing wellspring of happiness. When the ideal ceases to be worshipped, life ceases to be tolerable. We read each day the sad story of those from whom hope has fled. Their ideal life was ended—that is all. Their actual life, brought face to face with sin or disappointment—and no angel-dream of a better day—could not be borne; and they pass from amongst us.

I shall disturb your college dreams somewhat: but it is best that I should. It will be but a passing cloud, and you will welcome your dreams again. I would not have you cherish the ideal any less, but remember that the actual will at times confront you, and dissipate your fondest hopes. Such is the story of every life, and it must be yours. Most of you hope sooner or later to be enrolled in the *alumni* of the college. It is a sweet word to lisp, for it marks an important epoch in each individual history. You will go forth into the world with every avenue to usefulness and distinction open to you. Life will seem long and bright before you. Its prizes will glitter in your dreams. Its ideal flowers will bloom along your ideal pathways. Fame will point to the multitude of names engraven indelibly upon her scroll, and beckon you onward. Illustrious deeds, which are household words, will challenge imitation. Future Executives, Senators, and Commoners must take the places of the present great representative men, and the world must have its line of heroes unbroken. This is the field the ideal brings before you. It is yours to explore. Go gather its laurels, and make new names immortal.

But, ere you start, pause with me for a moment. The weary traveller in the waste of the burning desert, parched by thirst, is often gladdened by beholding what seems to be a clear, blue lake of water in the distance. Its banks are studded with greenest verdure, in delightful contrast with the arid plain about him, and its surface broken by refreshing life and beauty. Wild flowers, decked in nature's most gorgeous hues, fringe its inviting shores. The scene breaks upon the despairing wanderer like some enchantment. Cool shades, fresh waters, and fragrant blossoms seem to be but a little in advance of him and within his reach. His dying courage revives. Hope springs up afresh and reanimates him. Strength takes the place of weakness: his step is quickened, and he presses onward to grasp the priceless boon. He knows that it may be the mirage of the desert—that it may be a cruel delusion mocking him in his misery—that it may ever recede from him as he advances, until finally it takes the wings of solitude and leaves him to despair and death. It may be but the reflected beauties of some far-off, unattainable blessing; but hope reigns in the sweet delusion, and it is joyously welcomed. It may, by the superhuman energy it inspires, carry the dreamer safely across the weird and trackless valley, or it may but lengthen a little the little span of life.

The mirage of life is ever around us all. It paints the bright prospective that crowds before you. It is the happy creation of the ideal; the unfailing source of hopeful effort, and blissful dreams of bountiful rewards. There is no fountain of happiness it cannot make to flow to quicken you. There is no measure of success or distinction it cannot present as attainable. What you most wish it freely offers you, and presses you onward to grasp it. And you will go onward, ever hoping, ever striving, ever dreaming, until, in the calm evening of your dreams, hope will gently point to the better life beyond.

Think not that the ideal life is to be shunned as a delusion and a snare. Delusive it may be in its promises you cherish most; but it will nevertheless be the parent of your sweetest hours. It will lead you to your noblest and best endeavors. It will arm you for the incalculable disappointments and sorrows which beset the most successful lives; for no life escapes the common inheritance of grief. In each "some rain must fall;" and those most envied must point to pathways strewn with blasted hopes. Were I empowered to paint your lives before you as they will be, not one of all those present could face the picture and go hence to battle hopefully. Could I even tell you that you will win high attainments in usefulness and honors; that your lives will be free from marked affliction and adversity, and that the world will wonder at the fullness of your cups of human happiness, the faithful picture would be none the less unwelcome. Could I reach out into the curtained future, and present before you the wisely hidden panorama of your actual lives, dispel all your bright dreams never to be realized, banish the sunny ideal from your destiny, and send you to face the known, inexorable actual—even those of you to whom fate has been most indulgent would be stricken with despair. Infinite wisdom has given us the ideal to be ever present, as the angel of mercy; and the actual is shut out in the veiled hereafter, until the true life is reached in immortality.

Look back on those who have gone before you, and who, as the world judges, have achieved greatness; what strange lessons the inner history of human achievements teaches! We learn that "one Cæsar lives, a thousand are forgot." Again, we see same cruelly mocking her chosen favorites, and painful wrecks marking the path of distinction. Look how wearily and laboriously names have been made memorable. Dream as you will, none are born to greatness. They may inherit crowns and titles and estates, but true greatness is not the birthright of any one. The ideal tells us pleasing stories of such destinies, but they are unknown in the stubborn actual. Those who have become great have found life well-nigh too short to achieve it.

We have all read and re-read "Gray's Elegy." Its sublimity has made us hang upon each line to gather the fullness of its beauty. It made one name immortal; but think what long months and years of ceaseless thought were devoted to the work. To fashion a single line was at times the task of restless nights and weary days. Decades were numbered between its inception and completion—seven years elapsed after its actual commencement before it was finished; and when finished, the ideal creation of the author was not realized. He wrote much more, but what of it is remembered? The bitter school of adversity gave to the world the Goldsmith we know. His "Deserted Village" is the dream-picture of a happiness he had never found. More than two score years of grim penury and consuming disappointment made those immortal verses. Milton's "Paradise Lost" was the patient work of half a century. We are told of him that never was a mind more richly furnished, but life was too brief for more than one masterpiece. He had sorrow enough—the poet's fruitful inspiration—and wrote much that was beautiful, but the world speaks of him only as the author of one poem. He dreamed of a "Paradise Regained"—nothing more.

But it may be answered that poetry is the child of bitter memories and cruel misfortunes. Lives may be brighter in the list of names memorable in oratory and statesmanship and heroism and literature and science. The ideal orator reads of Demosthenes—how his voice was tuneless, his speech unready, and his action ungraceful. He took the pebble to educate a clumsy tongue—he declaimed to the billows of the sea—practiced with actors and before mirrors—and climbed rugged hills to fit himself for a calling that nature seemed to have forbidden to him. Cicero was schooled from youth to oratory. Training in Rome and Greece in those days implied a measure of assiduity to which our students now are strangers. He was twenty-six before he began to speak in public, and thenceforth his labors never were relaxed. Brougham was the soul of eloquence. His career as an advocate was unrivalled in his day. You will call him heaven-gifted. Perhaps he was, but not one in a thousand could accept his labors for his fame. The orators of Greece were the great lesson of his life. When he defended Queen Caroline, he devoted months to special study, and wrote the peroration of his speech more than twenty times. Walpole was the veriest galley-slave. His ambition and jealousy denied him repose. Power was his god, and anxious, devouring effort made him great—not so great, perhaps, as successful—and yet who can call his life successful? Pulteney, one of the most effective of British orators, developed his rhetorical powers slowly; but unwearying efforts enabled him to climb to eminence. The elder Pitt was an educated orator. He devoted himself to the severest course of training. Demosthenes was his model, and he revelled in translations from the ancients. He studied everything pertaining to oratory—indeed, his whole life was but one hard lesson to master eloquence. The younger Pitt walked closely in his father's footsteps. His college life was "one long disease" from ceaseless application. We are told that his efforts knew no limits but the weakness of his frame. Many years were given to the classics, mathematics, and the logic of Aristotle, to conquer the art of eloquence. He made himself one of the first orators of England—and a confirmed invalid. Mansfield studied everything that had been written on oratory. While at Oxford he translated all of Cicero's orations into English, and then retranslated them into Latin. Burke devoted every waking moment to mental labor. He studied to acquire the power of thinking at all times and in every place. He tried to solve the realization of his ideal life. The incessant struggle of thought made him weary at forty-five, and he resolved to be content with his achievements; but the misery of idleness soon made him decide to grow old in learning. Grattan was an eager listener under Chatham, and with him everything was forgotten in the one great purpose of mastering oratory. Fox owned to but one ruling ambition—that of making himself a powerful debater—and he rose by slow degrees until the world acknowledged himself successful. Severe method and labor were parts of Clay's existence. Throughout his long and eventful life, even to his latest days, his great speeches were prepared with scrupulous care. Although for a quarter of a century a recognized candidate for the Presidency, with exacting public duties, his speeches never were delivered without the most mature reflection and systematic preparation. Few ever knew how every hour of his life was given to labor. Webster was born greater than are most men, but he attained distinction slowly and laboriously. When a student, he was for a long time unequal to declamation before his class, even when he had his part well committed. At twenty-five, we read that he was giving assiduous devotion to his profession, though it afforded him but a frugal livelihood. At thirty-two, he entered Congress unknown to fame, but his life had been one of restless mental industry, and he left the House with a wide-spread reputation for statesmanship. Thenceforth his life continued one of constant labor, and so it was to the end. His reply to Hayne was not prepared, but its immortal sentences were the creation of a life of mighty thought. Calhoun's unremitted study gave him the honors of his class, but with his health so broken that he could not crown them with the oration; and his whole life was one of ceaseless intellectual toil. Each day he was as much the student as the statesman.

But why multiply names? If I were to weary you with the whole list of ancient and modern orators and statesmen, the same history must be given of all. Variously as nature endowed them, they achieved greatness by patient, persevering effort, that ended only with their lives. Dream of greatness, but understand that it is a rugged, thorny path: but dream on, and deck the thorns with bright and fragrant roses, and journey to the end.

How brightly the ideal portrays the triumphs of statemanship! How the student's heart quickens as he reads of the giants who have swayed senates and nations, and who have left enduring monuments of their greatness in their political achievements. They tower above their fellows on the pages of history as if they had been created unlike other men. But history is forgetful of their infirmities, and their great deeds and their virtues alone survive them. They all have dreamed, and vainly dreamed, as have the humblest of their followers. They hoped, attained, and suffered more, and there the distinction ends. I speak of Henry Clay with reverence. He was the idol of my boyhood, and his name is linked with the grateful memories of the season when we invest greatness with the perfection of human attributes. He was beloved, even idolized, by his partisans. It would seem as if he had been born to test the measure of affection that could be lavished upon a popular leader by a free people. Others have been esteemed; have aroused a nation's gratitude; have commanded the sober approval of the country, or have been borne upward upon sweeping tides; but who, fallen and powerless, was followed to the close of his eventful life with such sincere and profound affection? He was great in all the great qualities of man, and yet he was but a child of larger stature. You will read of his victories—of his life, that seemed to be but one continued ovation—of his matchless eloquence in behalf of human liberty in every clime, and of his heroic pacification of our sectional estrangements. He was honored with every official trust, save the one he most desired. His ideal achievement was to be chosen ruler of the people who loved him. It was the sweet dream of half his allotted days. It seemed ever just within his reach, and yet was ever lost. Twice in his riper life his principles triumphed in national contests; but others were made his leaders, and wore the wreaths his tact and statesmanship had woven for his party. Never was a life so full of hope; never was the ideal so rich in promise; and never were disappointments more filled with bitterness. When you have read of his brilliant career, turn to the sad sequel in Colton's compilation of his private correspondence, and the bright picture is blotted out in the painful realization of a great life with its great ideal destiny overthrown.

Another name is immortal in the nation's pride, and shared its affections. Webster was our profoundest statesman a score of years before his death. He crushed out a gigantic crime by a single appeal to the Senate. It will be enduring as Time in the annals of rhetorical victories. He, too, was Commoner, Senator, and Premier; but he was not what he ardently hoped to be. His ideal destiny was plainly written in his later days, and his life went out in harrowing disappointment. He had defeated Hayne and the threatened dismemberment of the Union, and the whole world confessed the pre-eminence of his fame. He had answered Hulsemann in behalf of the rights of man, and thrones trembled; but he was not President. His dreams ended, and in a few fretful days he slept with his fathers. Calhoun was distinctively a representative man. He was sincere, profound, subtle, and was worshipped by his adherents. He had reached the chair next the throne, and he had but one step more to realize his single ambition; but he faltered as the chasm widened; he dreamed of ruling over fragments of a dissevered country, and in grand and gloomy perseverence he labored until the shadows gathered into night. Winfield Scott was the chieftain of his age. The hero of two wars, he had reached the topmost round of military glory. The impetuous victor of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane perhaps dreamed only of twin stars, but the Commander-in-Chief and the conqueror of Mexico accepted a higher ideal destiny. The stars paled when they were won, before one bright dream that to him was colossal in its freight of mingled joy and sorrow. At last, after many days of sickening hope deferred, a subordinate swept over him like the simoon of the desert. If you would know how much a child a man may be, summon your generous forbearance and read Scott's autobiography, where he tells why he was not President. One great hope, one great infirmity, and one great grief, sum up the sequel of his great distinction.

"My life has been a failure," were the sad words I heard uttered by Thaddeus Stevens, when he was setting his house in order for the inexorable messenger. He was the Great Commoner of the nation's sorest trial, and had witnessed the triumph of his earnest and consistent efforts for the disenthralment of the oppressed. He was content when braving popular ignorance and prejudice against education and freedom; but when he became the acknowledged leader of the House, and saw the substantial success of his cherished principles, his ideal life was not fulfilled. To himself his life appeared as does the statue fashioned to rest upon some high pinnacle. It seems ungainly, ill-proportioned, and wanting in symmetry and harmony; but as it rises to the distance from which it was designed to be viewed, its awkward, shapeless lines disappear, and its grace and beauty win the admiring gaze of the multitude. He had his measure of infirmities, but there have been few so sincerely devoted to their convictions, and who would so willingly forego honors and applause for conscience sake. When posterity shall read of him, it will be as one of the grand central figures in the panorama of a nation's redemption, and his frailties will be unrecorded—the common tribute the historian pays to the fallibility of men whose names are immortal. I thought that he, of all our statesmen, had most nearly realized the hopes which inspired his noblest efforts; but he had learned the lesson that the ideal destiny of every life points to the unattainable. How much he dreamed, and how keenly he lamented that he only dreamed, there are few prepared to tell.

Look out over the countless throng that have dreamed, and are still dreaming, of the Presidency. The time was when only the wisest statesmen looked to the chair of Washington in their ideal achievements, but now, who that worships at the altar of ambition can plead exemption? Not sages and heroes alone now turn their anxious hopes towards the mighty sceptre of the first people of the world. Pretenders of every grade, who have climbed into position through slimy paths, swell their shame by indecent struggles to rule in dishonor. Their ideal is success, and I would not say how many bow before that fickle divinity. A few of them win in their mean struggles, only to find their stolen honors turn to burning ashes on their brows. The broad path to the highest trust of the republic is thickly strewn with skeletons of riven castles, and yet the throng that presses over them to the same sad destiny is countless as before. This one dream has unsettled the best and bravest men, and is the parent of strange misfortune. It has made strong men weak, and estranged mighty leaders from the very devotion they most sought; and it has made the Union the prey of the tempest to gratify mad ambition. It invented the spoliation of Mexico; it destroyed the Missouri compromise; it fashioned the Dred Scott decision; it enacted the fugitive slave law; it consigned the Whig party to a dishonored tomb; it made the Democratic party forget its cunning, and sacrifice its power; it made men in every section and of every shade of sentiment traitors to themselves, to truth, and to their country; it bombarded Sumter; it prolonged the bloody strife to destroy our nationality; and after the storm of battle ceased, it came with horrible discord to lacerate the ghastly scars of war.

Do you answer that there are those whose attainments fulfil their dreams? Turn to the names least linked with disappointment in visible aspirations, and learn how the sweet ideal vanishes before the gnawing tooth of the actual. Buchanan's dream was the Presidency. Long he hoped and patiently waited through various discomfitures, until at least the fruition came. The nation never loved him, but it freely gave him its trusts and its honors. He was able, experienced, personally blameless, and honest in his purposes. The world envied him the felicity of realizing, in its fullness, his dream of power; but his triumph only dated the culmination of his woes. He may or may not have ruled wisely, but his reign was one broad, angry sea of disappointment. He passed the threshold of power amidst the hosannas of those who worship the rising sun, and was greeted with the sober confidence of honest men. He returned in a few brief years with his brow more rudely furrowed, with the life of earthly hope gone out, and his garlands withered before the fierce breath of his country's displeasure. Lincoln dreamed the same dream. Unschooled in political management, he was made the choice of a party that confessed another as its leader. The inscrutable power that sets at naught the wisdom of men made the ideal seem to open its richest garnered wealth to bless him. You hear how merrily he wore the cares of state, and the lovers of the marvellous tell how the ribald jest mingled with Cabinet councils. Yet he was the purest, the sincerest, and the saddest of men. He reached the Executive chair only to learn that his dream of happiness pointed far beyond, through deep tribulation and the tempest and flame of battle. The strange unrest that ever springs from fruitful hope was made deeper and keener for him by the devouring care he could not escape. But in the midst of the anxious labors and sacrifices he had won, in the name of honor, he dreamed the one bright dream of a reunited people. "I would like to be the acknowledged President of the *whole* Union before I retire," was the quaint but earnest utterance he made when he was awkwardly seeking to shape political action so as to prolong his power, that he might complete his work. He had the profoundest faith in the cause of his country, but he feared his own overthrow, with nothing but the record of war's desolation to mark his rule, and he knew not how devotedly and justly he was loved and trusted by the people. And when his grand ideal seemed to reach fruition, peace came only to mock him with the fiendish legacies of civil strife. Still, far beyond, more dimly distant than before, it pictured its haven of contentment. He died just when his name could be recorded as most sublimely immortal; but his history is but the simple, repeated, and ever-repeating story, that the ideal, fruitful as it is of fitful blessings, has no ripened harvest for mortals to gather. Pierce was President. He plucked the green laurels from the veteran Scott, and men judged that his ideal life was realized. Not so, however, for he came bereaved in his affections, to reign in sickening turmoil, and he saw discontent and strife spring up to mock him in the records he sought to write. Discarded in the name of Peace, he retired and lived unfelt and unworshipped, and died without touching the nation's sorrow. Taylor was borne into the Presidency by the tidal wave that avenged Mexico. He dreamed, as do other men, that power is happiness; but, like the eagle caged in bars of polished gold, he fretted his life away. Fillmore found the dazzling cup of his ambition full, but it turned to bitterness as he drank the coveted draught. He surrendered power amidst public convulsions and personal discomfiture, and faded from the affections and well-nigh from the memories of the people. He spoke recently, and like sorrowing Rip Van Winkle, after the throes of revolution had whirled the world a generation past him, he discussed the problems of twenty years ago. The ever-faithful ideal still sweetens his isolation, and shields him from himself. Johnson's ideal destiny was the theme of his tireless speech. He reached the throne through the flood-tide of a nation's tears, and in his rule he rode upon the storm. He was nothing if not tempestuous. He sowed to the wind, and reaped bountifully of the whirlwind. In hopeless strife he fought out his power, and went home amidst public rejoicing. And so the chapter might be continued through all the struggles and triumph of men—through all the honors, crowns, and titles lost and won.

Look at the group of heroes that adorns the early histories of our late war. Not one of the faces there engraven on finest lines of steel for an admiring people appears in the later group that is to be found near to the chapter on Appomattox. How stars brightened only to fade in popular distrust or reprobation! An obscure tradesman stubbornly carved his way from Donaldson, Shiloh, and Missionary Ridge—throughout meanest and mightiest malice—to the head of the army. Thenceforth, the nation trusted not in vain. He returned from his crimsoned battle-fields with victory and peace, and the saved republic, in mingled wisdom and gratitude, made its great warrior its great pacificator. Another untried officer, subordinated by the War Department as of unbalanced mind, dazzled the world with the daring and success of his matchless genius, and is now general-in-chief; and a name unknown until wreathed in unfading laurels by his gallant troopers in the valley, is second in command. These have been successful, it may be far beyond their early dreams; but think not that they can claim exemption from the rude tempests which ever break in fiercest fury upon the towering monarchs of the forest. Alexander conquered the world—his great ideal destiny was achieved—and he thrust the empty bauble away, with his own life, as his subordinates wrangled for his crown. Napoleon dreamed of empire and happiness. He humbled every flag that confronted him, to die at last on an inhospitable isle of the sea, without sceptre, home, or country. "Everything that I love, everything that belongs to me, is stricken," were the sad words with which he summed up his destiny. Demosthenes became the great orator of Greece; but the bright ideal of his early manhood was dissipated, as the people that once honored him drove him into a strange land. In the Temple of Neptune he mixed the fatal poison that promised him rest. Cicero was hailed by Cato as the Father of his Country, and public thanksgivings in his name were voted to the gods. Soon after he was banished, an alien and a wanderer, until he bowed his head to the sword of Antony. Pitt was Prime Minister at twenty-four; but Austerlitz came, and the gold was dimmed, and the bowl was broken. Disraeli's grand ideal was attained when he became Premier; but if you would learn how empty was the realization, read the marvellous aphorisms of "Lothair." "One's life changes in a moment," is the trite history of human hopes he gives in one chapter; and he tells what success is, when he says that "the feeling of satiety, almost inseparable from large possessions, is a surer cause of misery than ungratified desires." How Walter Scott dreamed, and how the honors and riches of the world clustered around him, but at last he wrote: "The best is, the long halt will arrive at length, and close all." Campbell, in the dream of youth, gave us "The Pleasures of Youth," and how happily his exquisite lines accord with the ideal life; but he toiled through his allotted years to tell "how hopes are blighted," and that fame is a "bubble that must soon burst." How sweetly and sadly have Young and Burns and Moore and Mrs. Hemans sung; and with what bitterness of soul did the perverted genius of Byron write—

> "And know, whatever thou hast been,
> 'Tis something better not to be."

Cast your eyes across to uneasy Europe. Her unstable map seems about to be recast in deep lines of blood. Whose of all the countless dreams of ambition, which plunge subjects into war, are to be realized in hollow grandeur? The tottering Man of France forged his crown in perjury and usurpation. His dream seemed to be realized when he became Emperor; but the ideal pictured an enlarged and invincible France, and a perpetual Napoleonic dynasty, as his work. Fretful dreams of a strange succession have studded his throne with thorns, and he wickedly breaks the peace of the Old World. King William, impiously claiming to rule in harshest despotism, by divine right, accepts the challenge, and a million of men are hurrying to the harvest of death. All Europe is appalled, for none can measure the limits the sword shall set for its cruel arbitrament. Russia will dream of Constantinople; Italy of Rome; France of Belgium; Prussia of a strengthened Confederation; Hungary and Poland of deliverance; England of enlarged power in the council of nations; Austria of restored prestige and position; and Spain of rest and peace. And when the shock shall be over, and empire shall be lost and gained, victor and vanquished will realize how vainly they have struggled for the impossible.

The ideal is unbounded in its kind ministrations. The child looks upon the beautiful rainbow as an actual arch of tinted substance, resting upon the hills close by. It vanishes, and the dream is gone, and the scalding tears of the little dreamer may be gathered up to fashion the next sweet delusion that fringes the tempest. Through every condition of human life; through all the strange mutations of every destiny; from the most opulent to the most humble, and the most sacred to the most profane, the ideal is an attendant angel of mercy. It ever aims to bring our poor lives into harmony with some better being, and when our grovelling ambition, or unworthy purposes, ripen into misfortune, it whispers its bright promises, and we feel "wealthiest when most undone." It tarries with us in the deep valley of humiliation we all must tread, paints the silver lining to the cloud, and tempers the rude storms which fling their hoarse melodies around us. It brought its rich store of happiness as the handmaid of the firm faith that enabled Abraham to sojourn "in the land of promises as in a strange country," and that was the sure stay and comfort of the Hebrew saints who "all died in faith, not having received the promise."

It pervades all the manifold theories of sacred things fashioned by man. Look at our subtle creeds—they are but the dreams of earnest Christian men, who mingle their frail judgments with the divine teachings. They tell us widely different stories of the creation, of the fall, of the atonement, of the resurrection, and of the unexplored eternity beyond. Each dreams blissfully of his sacred dogmas. We are taught how a fallen world must be saved by man's interpretation of election, or of free agency, or of baptism, or of an unknown Trinity. All teach from a common Bible, and all accept the same salvation, but each ideal points to a different path, and in our feebleness we close the gates of God's truth against those who differ from us. There is no range of prophecy or revelation it has not invited the Christian to explore, and, when explored, we find that it is but the restless, throbbing, fruitless search for the unattainable. Volumes have been written, after years of patient research, to mark the past, present, and future fulfilment of prophecy, to master revelation, and to open the very seals of the fulness of time. They are but romances; the ideal struggles of the frail finite mind to comprehend the infinite. All that man can know of the Creator and His salvation is made so plain that the wayfarer cannot err therein. The ideal may turn back through all the recorded and the unrecorded past, and look out through all the boundless future, to paint the harmony that delights our brief prison life; but when man seeks to comprehend God and His prophecies, and His purposes, and His rewards and punishments, he rushes where angels do not tread. I have never read Paine's "Age of Reason," but I can understand how such a crime was possible. Had he entitled it the "Age of *Human* Reason," it would have been a faultless reflex of its name. He impiously assumed to reason upon equality with God; not understanding God, he could do no more than reject the infinite. As well bid the prattling infant measure the millions of stars above us, and define their courses and seasons, as ask the creature, born to fallibility even in earthly things, to define the purposes and attributes of Jehovah. Behold mankind as they are; scan intelligent creation from the degraded heathen, through all the stages of human progress to the most enlightened, and reason how such beings are to promote the glory of an infinite Creator, and you will be lost in unbelief. How it is, the ideal may picture in varied and ever-pleasing fancy, but we cannot understand; yet it must be so, for so it is written where every line shall be fulfilled. Our little ray of reason, tottering on its narrow throne, will ever dream of the things which eye hath not seen and man cannot know, but our sense of sin and helplessness is the repeated realization of each fleeting day, and the learned and unlearned alikes recognize the infinite mercy that invite them to redemption by simple faith and repentance. What is beyond, poor mortals can only learn when the Actual comes with its deathless destiny. Of it, the ideal whispers fond foretastes, but when we shall see it as it is, then, and not till then, shall it reach fruition. Here the actual crosses our paths only to disturb our dreams, and dissipate our hopes. At times it comes like the fitful cloud that shadows the sunlight for a season, and then passes away; and again, it sweeps like the hurricane with its terrible thunderbolts breaking over our heads, but when we shall resign this feeble frame that frugal nature lent us for an hour, the "painful birth of life unending" will bring us to the Actual Being, whose time shall be eternal, whose knowledge shall be perfect, and whose happiness or woe shall ever press toward fulness, and yet through all the ceaseless years of God be never full.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1870.

Yesterday I read in a Miss Nancyish afternoon paper a letter that had been copied from a Boston journal, and which purported to have been written at Swampscott. The subject of the letter is Miss Anna Dickinson, in regard to whom the writer makes, in curious English, certain revelations that cannot but be interesting to Philadelphians. Since the correspondence is a fair example of that unrefined and offensive adulation to which men and women who become celebrated are exposed, I cannot resist the temptation to pick out the tit-bits of description and to ask attention to their flavor. After explaining that Miss Dickinson left Newport because "she was restless under the restraints of conventional, fashionable life," the writer states that Miss Dickinson went to her old haunts at Swampscott, where, it seems, she always occupies "the same little room, away up to the very top of the house." The correspondent then says:—

"She is a great lover of Nature, and she delights to ramble by herself and, lying on the rocks with the sunlight streaming over her and the breeze tossing her dark brown curls, dream out some new thought to weave into her lectures. Who can tell how much of inspiration she has received on this very spot? Perhaps it was here that she wove her romance that grew into the story, 'What Answer?' It may be that here some of the glowing sentences came to her that have fallen from her lips almost like prophecy. It is certain that she has gained physical strength here, and that the sea-breezes of Swampscott have had a great deal to do with keeping our Anna Dickinson with us."

What a delicious picture these words frame! What a depth of sympathy and discrimination is shown by the question and the conjecture embodied in the middle of the paragraph! Who *can* tell how much inspiration *was* derived from that very spot?—especially since no particular spot has been mentioned, and rocks, sunlight, and breezes in general are the only inspirational requisites named. With respect to "What Answer?" it surely can be of very little interest where Miss Dickinson "wove" it, since all readers of correct intellectual tastes are agreed that it would have been better for her reputation had she not attempted any "weaving" of that kind. As the correspondent warms with his theme, however, he vouchsafes us a little information respecting certain habits of Miss Dickinson's which unquestionably place that very talented young woman in an ingenuous and poetical light. His words are as follows:—

"Except when propriety demands it, she never wears a hat, and no amount of coaxing can induce her to put her hands in gloves, if she can possibly go without them. As a sort of compromise, she sometimes carries a hat, a gipsyish looking affair, covered with field flowers, seemingly never trimmed by a well-regulated milliner, but just laid down somewhere and pelted with daisies, buttercups, and violets, each one staying just where it fell. Oftener the hat is left behind, and the only protection is a white linen parasol, which she uses to shield her eyes from the sun glare. One could not want to look at a prettier picture than she makes—this warm, tropical creature—as she reclines on the grey rocks, her black and white draperies fluttering in the wind, the dark hazel eyes half shut, the full red lips half open with a smile of the intensest enjoyment, the cheeks deepening their color under combined influence of sun and wind, one tiny hand forming a pillow for her cheek, the other carelessly holding the wild-flower-covered hat."

Here we have a charmingly fresh, delicate, and original character, expressed in a few bright yet tender strokes. True, we are left in doubt as to whether the generality of ladies wear hats when propriety does *not* demand the wearing of them; but that, of course, is a small matter, unworthy of a place in criticism that pretends to be candid. And then, what a grand, great nature, what largeness of heart, what a genial charity for the narrow prejudices of the less brilliant creatures that surround her, Miss Dickinson evinces by consenting to a compromise and carrying that "gipsyish-looking affair," stuck with daisies, buttercups, and violets, each of which possesses the phenomenal property of staying precisely where it fell! Judging from this description, perhaps it would not be unfair to imagine that Miss Dickinson's Swampscott hat bears a remote resemblance to the wonderful bonnet which Mrs. Barney Williams wears in *The Customs of the Country*. Whatever it is, however, it is only fitting that poor creatures like us should feel duly thankful to the Swampscott correspondent for admitting us into the secrets of Miss Dickinson's toilette. Then, too, what a sweet and touching picture he draws of Miss Dickinson surrounded by her friends, all of whom with tears in their eyes implore her to wear gloves, while she sternly refuses to do so, but at length relents, and with a smile of ineffable compassion condescends to borrow a pair. It is not often indeed that we are let into secrets so sweet and sunshiny as this one is—secrets which reveal the melting moods of mighty intellects, and impel us to yearn to draw nearer the great ones of the earth because of the very weaknesses that are betrayed in them. With thoughtful consideration for the inquisitiveness which we, poor common clay, have for anything that relates to porcelain, the writer obligingly informs us that Miss Dickinson carries "a white linen parasol, *which she uses to shield her eyes from the sun glare.*" In this application of fashion's invention we perceive the strictly utilitarian nature of Miss Dickinson's mind. The paragraph concludes with a sentence still more enticing than the one with which it begins. Whether Miss Dickinson likes to be called a "warm, tropical creature," I do not know. It would be strange if she were not warm in such weather as we have had, and if her nature is "tropical" so much the better for her power of endurance. There is a gush of innocent and playful fancy in the idea of Miss Dickinson's taking an out-of-doors doze on the "open your mouth and shut your eyes" principle, and the throwing in of that "carelessly held wild-flower-covered hat" must be acknowledged as a happy stroke of art.

It seems as though every one surrounding Miss Dickinson in her country retreat is original, talented, and celebrated. In reading the Swampscott correspondence one finds himself in such dazzling company that he naturally feels a little fluttered. It is not every day that we are permitted to roam in the company of authors and lecturers, who, resting from the fatigue of great careers, breathe blessing and inspiration upon us. After devoting a paragraph of ecstacy to Miss Dickinson's sister, who, it seems, would "do something very brilliant" if her health were only as good as Anna's, the writer branches forth into a delightful rapture over a friend of Anna's, a native of East Boston, and "a remarkably fine amateur reader." She lectures with "remarkable success." She is a "very versatile reader!" She has a "clear, powerful, sweet voice," and "admirable tact." Her powers are "wonderful;" she has been "enthusiastically received," and "the nicest things were said in her praise." Happy Swampscott! Favored Massachusetts! Thrice-favored correspondent of the *Hifalutin' Hub!* It is not after that I weep, but now I drop the tear of geniality and gratitude, and thank the Swampscott correspondent for his picture of "our" Anna Dickinson and her surroundings. His taste and his English are equally good, and with this unambiguous endorsement of him I conclude.

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LUMBER.

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SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA,
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to Create a Loan for a House of Correction," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
To Create a Loan for a House of Correction.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, for a House of Correction, five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, July 7, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for a House of Correction;" and the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 7 8 24t

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 15th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposals of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard and the purchasing paymaster for each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank, Boards; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 17, Hickory; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 20, Locust Treenails; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No 58, Colored Paints, dryers; No. 59, Linseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, pump rigging, lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 88, Charcoal.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:—

KITTERY.
Nos. 8, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 32, 33, 35, 39, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 63, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 78, 88.

CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 88.

BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 7, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 80, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 4, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, 32, 33, 48, 71.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 42, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 88.

NORFOLK.
Nos. 1, 13, 15, 18, 22, 25, 32, 33, 39, 42, 44, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 69, 70, 71, 73, 77, 78.

MARE ISLAND.
Nos. 15, 18, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 88, 89. 7 14 law4w

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twentieth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, August 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on Eleventh street, below Thompson, Twentieth ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
7 20 23 26 30au1 4 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School House in the Twenty-first Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, August 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School House on a lot of ground situate on Washington street, Manayunk, Twenty-first ward.

Said School House to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
7 20 23 26 30 au1 4 Secretary.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION
HAIR CURLERS,
AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES
(Patented July 9, 1867.)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair. Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

McMILLAN & CO.,
5 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.
Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

The 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

August 1, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9 00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternoon from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,
from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4 30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,
from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York......$3·00
" " " " Long Branch... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6 05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·50 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6 30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·30 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton. Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8 25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6 45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8 30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4¾, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6¼, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P.M.

The 8·20 down train, and 2½, 3¾, and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3 40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., and 6½ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8 10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6¼ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M. and 6½ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 9½ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 5 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

The most durable Green
will not fade, is brighter Color
costs less than any other be-
cause it will paint twice as
much surface, Ground pure
only by the manufacturers
Sold by all paint dealers,
office, 122 N. 4th St.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES AND PARLOR ORGAN, FRENCH PLATE MANTEL, PIER AND CHAMBER GLASSES; Brussels, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets; Spring, Hair, Husk and Straw Mattresses; Silver-Plated Ware and Cutlery, Glass and China Ware, Clothes Hampers, Toilet Sets, Wall Papers, &c.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, by catalogue, a large and desirable assortment of parlor, chamber, library, sitting-room and dining-room furniture. Also, carpets, pictures, bookcases, office tables, mattresses, bedding, &c.

SECONDHAND FURNITURE.

Also, the entire Furniture of a dwelling, to close an estate.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE.

At one o'clock, will be sold, a very fine 7-octave rosewood case piano-forte, made by Schomacker.

EATING BAR COMPLETE.—Also, at same time, a copper heating apparatus, with kettles, gas pipe, &c.

Also, the bar and decanters, demijohns, &c., of a saloon or eating bar.

2000 PIECES WALL PAPERS.

Also, at 2½ o'clock, will be sold 2000 pieces wall paper, to close a partnership account. 8 3 2t

IMPORTANT SALE OF
SEVEN HANDSOME COTTAGES
AND 22 COTTAGE SITES,
AT CAPE MAY, N. J.
On Saturday Evening,

August 6, at 8 o'clock, at the Stockton Hotel, Cape May City, will be sold, at public sale,

Seven handsome double two-story Cottages, with Mansard roofs, containing from 9 to 13 rooms; built of the best materials and workmanship, and located most advantageously in relation to the sea-shore.

COTTAGE SITES.

At the same time will be sold 22 Lots of Ground desirably located for cottages, on Grant street, Wood street, and Broadway.

For particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 1110 Chesnut street, Philadelphia,
Or R. B. Swain, Cape May, N. J. 7 27 9t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Aug. 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 8 3 5t

FIRST FALL SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
August 11, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. 8 4 6t

OPENING FALL SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
August 12, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc. 8 4 7t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24ǂ

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

JOSEPH PENNEY,
AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [5 28 tf

IN LOUISVILLE, KY
GEORGE W. ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826).
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19 6m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VESSEL

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
August 5, 1870.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the United States steamer
GALENA,
of 514 tons.

The vessel will be sold as she stands, and can be examinep at any time on application to the Commandant of the yard.

One-half of the whole amount of the purchase-money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance within five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the navy yard within a time from the day of sale satisfactory to the Commandant.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 8 4thstu6t

ROOFING.

PHILADELPHIA
Painting and Roofing Co.

TIN ROOFS REPAIRED.

All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfectly tight.

SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT

Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repainting.

This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.

IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.

All work warranted.

All orders promptly attended to. Address

PHILADELPHIA PAINTING AND ROOFING COMPANY,
7 14 3m No. 53 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17ǂ No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p6

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE WAR NEWS.

The Affair at Saarbruck.

Denmark's Voice for France.

The Neutrality of Hungary.

Politics in the West.

Duties of Pension Agents.

FROM EUROPE.

The Bank of England.

LONDON, Aug. 4—Noon.—The officers of the Bank of England have just announced a still further advance in the rate of discount of one per cent. The minimum is now six per cent.

Neutrality of Hungary.

PESTH, Aug. 4.—The Diet of Hungary yesterday emphatically declared in favor of Austrian neutrality in the French-Prussian war.

Paris and Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The officers of the Union Club of this city have accepted the large wager offered by M. Thomas, of Paris, that the French will be in Berlin on the 15th of August.

A Prussian Reserve.

A Prussian reserve of one hundred thousand men is encamped in front of Berlin.

Scarcity of Forage.

Forage is scarce in the Rhine provinces, and the Prussian horses are suffering severely.

Denmark for France.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 4.—The Danish Government is still struggling hard to preserve neutrality, but the popular excitement is intense and perhaps ungovernable. The sympathy for France among all classes is very marked.

Importance of the Saarbruck Victory.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The heights taken by the French at Saarbruck form the key to the railway approaches to Treves; hence the importance of the conquest.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 4—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 88⅞ for money and 89 for September account. American securities steady. United States 5-20s of 1862, 82¾; of 1865, old, 82; and of 1867, 81¼; 10-40s, 79½. Railways steady. Erie, 14½; Illinois Central, 101; Atlantic and Great Western, 20.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4.—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opens dull; middling uplands, 8d.; middling Orleans, 8½d. Sales to-day estimated at 8000 bales. Corn, 32s. 3d.@32s. 6d.

LONDON, Aug. 4—11·30 A. M.—Refined petroleum dull at 1s. 5½d.@1s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 4.—Petroleum opened declining at 44@44½; closed dull at Bremen yesterday and firm at Hamburg at 15 marcs banco 12 schillings.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 4—1·30 P. M.—American securities are firmer and higher. U. S. 5-20s of 1863, 82¼; of 1865, old, 82½. Stocks weak. Erie, 15; Illinois Central, 102.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4—1·30 P. M.—Pork quiet. Lard quiet. Bacon, 65s. 6d. for short-ribbed middles.

FROM THE WEST.

Congressional Nominations.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Eighth Illinois district succeeded yesterday in nominating Colonel Jonathan Merriam, of Tazewell county, on the 186th ballot.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Tenth Illinois district, met at Carlinville yesterday, and on the 7th ballot nominated Judge B. T. Rice, of Montgomery county, for Congress.

The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 4.—The election returns from most of the counties are coming in slowly. As a general thing the Democrats have elected their tickets.

Shooting Affray.

About 10 o'clock last night James W. Breen entered the office occupied by W. A. Sandik and attempted to shoot him. Sandik drew a pistol and fired three shots, one taking effect in the head and one in the body of Breen. In all probability he will die. The cause of the attack is unknown, as Breen was a stranger to Sandik.

Rioting and Murder.

A special despatch to the *Courier-Journal* from Lexington, dated yesterday, says that a riot occurred at Harrodsburg, Mercer county, on Monday evening, in which one white man was killed and several wounded. Three or four blacks were killed and fifteen or twenty wounded.

National Tobacco Fair.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—The attendance at the Fifth Annual Tobacco Fair, held yesterday, was large, and the number of entries was equal to the previous fairs. Premiums were offered in thirteen classes.

The Catholic Society

held a meeting last night to make arrangements for a grand reception to Archbishop Purcell on his return from Rome.

Michigan Temperance Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 4.—The Temperance Mass Convention of the State met at Jackson yesterday and put in nomination a full State ticket. Resolutions were adopted affirming the Chicago platform adopted last fall, and favoring the gradual payment of the national debt.

Payment of Railway Bonds.

In the State Senate to-day a joint resolution for the payment of bonds issued to railroad companies was taken up and lost. The House voted to adjourn on Tuesday.

Textile Fabrics Exposition.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—Owing to some misunderstanding the annual opening of the Exposition of Textile Fabrics, which should have been held on Tuesday morning, was postponed, and took place yesterday at the Rink.

W. C. Takington, President of the Board of Trade, made the opening address of welcome, and was followed by Mayor Macauley, who extended a hearty welcome to the visitors on the part of the city of Indianapolis.

George S. Bowen, President of the Association, responded, and Governor Baker spoke briefly. He was pleased to see so great an exhibition of manufacturing skill. The people of Indiana welcomed all manufacturers, and he was gratified to learn of the interest he saw manifested by Southern manufacturers. The industrial interests of the West and South were one. He joined with the Mayor in extending a hearty welcome to the city and State.

Addresses were also made by J. C. Stevens, of Augusta, Ga., President of the Wool Growers' Association, and others.

A considerable amount of goods and machinery arrived to-day, and there is every indication that the exposition will be a complete success.

Woollen Mills Burned.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 4.—The mills of the Columbus Woollen Factory were burned at 4 o'clock this morning. Loss about $40,000. Insurance, $25,000. Mark Newman was killed by the falling walls.

Sympathy for France.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The Scandinavian meeting held last night was attended by about five hundred Danes, Swedes, and Norweigans. The meeting was conducted in the Scandinavian language. Resolutions sympathizing with France were passed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Duties of Pension Agents.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Commissioner of Pensions has issued a circular calling attention to the act of Congress defining the duties of pension agents, etc. The Commissioner says:—"It is deemed advisable to acquaint the parties affected by this enactment with the fees which should generally obtain, and with the fact that the duty is distinctly understood to be incumbent upon the Commissioner to reserve to himself, or his representative, the discretion to increase or decrease the amount of fee agreed upon between the claimant and attorney, or claim agent, as to him may seem fit."

A schedule of fees is appended to the circular, and attention is directed to the penalties prescribed for violating the law.

General Sheridan and the War in Europe.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—It is stated at the War Department to-day that when Lieutenant-General Sheridan heard of the declaration of war he applied for and obtained an indefinite leave of absence to visit Europe merely as an observer of events. It was only an individual arrangement.

Detached.

Lieutenant-Commander Bunce has been detached from the command of the Nantasket and is granted sick leave.

Action for Damages.

Major Ransom is ordered to repair to Louisville for the purpose of giving evidence in the claim of Mrs. Ward for damages alleged to have been done to her house while occupied as headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland.

Captain Henry Johnson

is ordered to San Francisco as medical storekeeper.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The steamer Siberia takes out one million six hundred thousand dollars in specie to-day.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE HARBOR POLICE.—This morning Lieutenant Smith, of the Delaware Harbor Police force, handed into Chief Mulholland his semi-annual report for the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, and July, 1870. The number of drowned bodies recovered during that period was 43; number of persons rescued from drowning, 17; suicides, 4; persons prevented from walking overboard, 24; bodies not found, 4. The Lieutenant recommends that, for the better protection of life, hooks, lines, and grapnels be stationed at the various docks, also that the heads of the docks be better protected. Also that the river front be lighted. At present no lights exist thereon from Coates street to Mead alley, and to the darkness many cases of drowning may be attributed. The Lieutenant further recommends that stations be established at Reed, Washington, South, Spruce, Walnut, Market, Vine, Noble, Shackamaxon, Otis, and William streets, and Bridesburg, whereat may be kept all things needful for the saving of persons, and all necessary means for restoring persons rescued. He likewise recommends that each man on duty on the river front be furnished with a real with ten fathoms of light line attached, and makes mention of the saving of five lives during last winter by one officer who carried one of these articles. Fire-alarm boxes along the river front are also asked for, none now existing within several squares thereof.

THE NEW GASOMETER FOR GERMANTOWN.—The new gasometer of the Germantown Gas Works at Duy's lane station, on which work was begun in May last, is now rapidly approaching completion. The capacity of the new structure will be about four times that of the old ones, on the former site of which it will be located. The mason work is now nearly finished, and the tank for the holder, to be built of brick thirteen inches in thickness, will be completed in a few weeks' time. The foundations are mostly built in the solid rock, and, as a consequence, much blasting is required in the construction. The tank will be 106 feet in diameter by 25 feet in depth. The holder will measure 100 feet in diameter. It is supposed that the whole thing will be finished about October 1. There are now about eighty masons and laborers employed on the foundation walls and tank, and the work is being hurried forward as rapidly as possible.

THE CENSUS.—The census is now progressing at a rapid rate, and the returns are already being completed and handed in.

Philadelphia has the honor of being the first city in the Union which has had its returns approved in Washington. This is proven by the fact of the reception of check No. 1 for payment for services in taking the census by Mr. George W. Gamble, who is the enumerator of the Thirty-eighth district of the Thirteenth ward. This check has just been received, and proves conclusively by reason of its numbering that the returns of that district of this city were the first that were received and approved by the department.

THE DISTANCES IN THE PARK have been accurately measured, and are as follows:—From Green street gate to east end of Girard avenue bridge, one mile; to Lawnsdowne entrance, 1¼ miles.

	From Landsdowne Entrance (Miles.)	From Green st. Gate (Miles.)
To Belmont is	2	3¼
" George's Hill, direct	2½	3¾
" " via Belmont	3½	4¾
" Belmont, direct	2½	3¾
" " via George's Hill	3⅝	4⅞
" Falls bridge	5¼	6½
" Wissahickon pike	6¼	7½
" Valley Green	10¼	11½
" Indian Rock	11	12¼
" Thorp's Mill	12½	13¾

Never before was the park so much visited by both citizens and strangers as this year.

GAMBLERS.—Last night a party of gamblers, who regularly congregate at Ninth and Chesnut streets, engaged in an altercation. Officer McConnell, of the Sixth district, endeavored to quell the disturbance, when one of the gamblers drew a pistol. McConnell followed the example, but was struck across the back of one of his hands and had it broken by a blackjack. Officer Wrippe coming to his assistance was also attacked and badly beaten. No arrests were made.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—About 11 o'clock this morning Joseph Dickson, residing on Second street, below York, was run over by a train of cars of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on American street, and badly injured about the head and shoulders. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

CORRECTION.—The house of Wenzell Newburger, arrested for assault and battery, is No. 415 St. John street, not No. 315, as mentioned yesterday.

POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH OUTRAGE.—Before Alderman Beitler this morning was arraigned Officer Charles B. McNamee, of the Tenth district, residing at No. 1254 Howard street, charged with committing an aggravated assault and battery upon Charles Smith, residing No. 19 N. Seventeenth street. Smith is a veteran of the late war and has but one leg. On Tuesday he and a friend visited a drinkery in the neighborhood of Front and Otter streets, and both soon became a little noisy. Officer McNamee ordered the arrest of Smith and took hold of his companion. Officers John O'Hara, Joe McKeever, and — Mennis then seized Smith, put nippers on him, and dragged him to the station house, injuring him severely. McNamee was held in $400 bail to answer.

FIRES.—The loss sustained by the fire at Messrs. Cary, Lincoln & Co.'s, No. 725 Chesnut street, it has been ascertained will not exceed $6000. The firm is insured in the following companies:—Etna and Phœnix of Hartford, Niagara of Providence, Astor and Market of New York, and Enterprise of this city, for $5000 each; Springfield of Massachusetts, and North American of Hartford, $2500 each. The building is owned by D. V. Williamson, and is damaged to the extent of $2500; fully insured in the Fire Association, Mutual, Green Tree, and Franklin.

About 11.30 o'clock last night a slight fire occurred in the woollen mill southeast corner of Twelfth and Thompson streets, caused by the ignition of some waste.

DROWNED.—About 12·30 yesterday P. M. Henry Johnson, colored, employed at work on the Morgue, whilst bathing in the Delaware at Noble street wharf, was drowned. A bricklayer, named Charles Cooper, who endeavored to save him, narrowly escaped a similar fate.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—James McLaughlin, aged twelve years, whose parents reside at No. 12 Wilson street, was badly bitten in the thigh by a mad dog on Christian street, below Front, this morning about 11 o'clock. The animal was shot by Officer Reeves.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Broad Street Outrage.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

The trial of John W. Baldy, alias Welsh, and William H. Duncan, charged with outrage upon Miss Jervis, resulted yesterday afternoon in a verdict of guilty, the jury having been out about twenty-five minutes. The court-room was crowded to excess, numbers of persons having come in to hear the speeches of counsel, especially the address of Mr. Sheppard, which they supposed would be unusually good. He did not disappoint them, for he spoke with more than ordinary warmth and force, and when he took his seat no one seemed to doubt the result. Duncan having attempted an alibi and set up the sanctimonious character of engine-house bummer, Odd-Fellow, and good and worthy member of the Mariners' Baptist Church, at Front and Christian streets, he was the object of especial scrutiny when the verdict was about being announced. Persons were anxious to see if the effect of the finding upon him would be the same as upon an innocent man, but he evinced no more surprise or disappointment than did the merest spectator. With regard to Duncan's church connections, it may be of interest to read the following extract from the minutes of the 162d anniversary of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, held in this city October, 1869:—

"Mariner's Church, Joseph Perry pastor." (The church of which Duncan was a member in good standing.) The great decrease in their members by erasures arises in part from the *peculiarity of their organization*. Many whose names have been dropped may be in heaven or members of other churches far away; their hearts still warm in their work among the men of the sea, and are looking forward to a glorious harvest of souls. If their Bethel and their houses were as large as their hearts, would invite the association to meet with them next year. Baptisms, 6 decrease, 132."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Aug. 4.—Bark is quiet at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron. We quote Chesnut at $13@15 per cord.

Cloverseed is without improvement. Timothy is more active; 400 bushels sold at $5, and 50 bags, from second hands, at $6. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·25.

The Flour market continues firm, but there is no great degree of activity. The demand is principally from the local trade, who purchased 700@800 barrels, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $6@6·25; Southwestern extra family at $6·75@7·50, the latter rate for choice Minnesota; Pennsylvania do. do. at $7@7·62½; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour is steady at $6·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market presents no new feature. The receipts continue liberal, and a moderate demand prevails from the local millers. Sales of 2000 bushels new Indiana red at $1·58@1·60; and 8000 bushels old Ohio do. at $1·60. Rye is held at $1·12 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet but steady. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at $1·08@1·09; Western do. at $1·05; and Western mixed at $1@1·05, the latter rate for high mixed. Oats are unchanged. Sales of new Pennsylvania at 59@60c.; old do. at 63@64c.; and new Delaware at 51@55c.

Whisky is quoted at $1·03@1·04 for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—The N. G. steamship Leipzig, from Bremen via Southampton, arrived here at 10·15 this morning.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............AUGUST 4

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........81 | 11 A. M.......89 | 2 P. M........85

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. brig Posie, Smith, Barbadoes, C. C. Van Horn.

Brig Hunter, Wilson, Sisal, Mexico, W. Cunningham & Son.

Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, Thomaston, N. E., S. L. Merchant.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Mary Sanford, Chadwick, from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber, rosin, etc., to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 11 hours from Sassafras River, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig George E. Prescott, Buckminster, 7 days from Vinalhaven, with granite to Lennox & Burgess.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merriman, from Georgetown, S. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, from Hallowell, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Julia and Anna, Doughty, from Norfolk, with cedar posts to captain.

Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Ann E. Stevens, Montgomery, 7 days from Charleston, with phosphate to Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Co.

Schr A. Richards, Willey, 6 days from Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.

Schr Josephine, Anderson, from Baltimore.

Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Fall River.

Schr Robin Hood, Adams, from Norwalk.

Schr Margaret C. Lyons, Little, from Fall River.

Schr George H. Repplier, Brooks, fm Derby, Conn.

Schr A. Truedell, Hess, from Borton's Point, L. I.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamers Siberia, Harrison, for Liverpool via Queenstown, and Tyrian, Smith, for Glasgow, cl'd at New York yesterday. Also, steamers South Carolina, Morgan, for Charleston, and Fairbanks, Howes, for Wilmington, N. C.

Br. steamer Sidonian, Mackay, from Glasgow, with 200 passengers; and steamers Columbia, Van Sice, from Havana, and El Cid, Nickerson, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.

Br. bark A. H. Duval, from Leith for Philadelphia, was spoken 2d inst., 25 miles S. E. of Barnegat, by a New York pilot boat.

Bark H. D. Brookman, Savin, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Genoa 14th ult.

Brig John Welsh, hence for Sagua, was spoken 1st inst., no lat., etc., by Br. schr Impulse, at New York from Maracaibo.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, hence, at Cardenas 27th ult.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

Gramont vs. Bismarck.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Pennsylvania Post Offices.

Opening of the Democratic Campaign.

Over-issue of Railway Bonds.

Murder Trial in Rhode Island.

Accident to Lady Thorne.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Shipping Intelligence.

BREST, Aug. 4.—The steamer Lafayette, from New York for Havre, arrived yesterday.

ANTWERP, Aug. 4.—Proposals for a new weekly steamer service between Antwerp and New York, to take the place of that recently performed by the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Company, withdrawn on account of the war, have been opened to bidders. The Belgian Government says it is prepared to accept the first satisfactory offer.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The ports of England are rapidly filling with North German vessels anxious to escape French cruisers.

Spain Innocent in the Present Trouble.

A circular has lately appeared from Senor Sagasta, defending Spain as innocent of the cause of trouble between France and Prussia. The document was well received.

Gramont and Bismarck.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Duke of Gramont has issued another circular reaffirming that the aggressive positions originated in Berlin. France made none. On the contrary, she had commenced her disarmament. Count von Bismarck based his proposals on his anxiety about the plans of Russia, giving details which the Duke de Gramont temporarily withholds. The Duke concludes that, owing to the falsehoods Bismarck has already uttered through fear, he has lost all claim to be believed hereafter.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Pennsylvania Post Offices.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Under the new grading of post offices Pennsylvania has thirteen first-class offices with salaries over $3000 per annum, and thirty-one second-class with salaries over $2000. Philadelphia and Pittsburg are the only offices having the highest salary allowed, $4000 per annum.

A Colored Special Agent.

Rev. G. Martin, a prominent colored clergyman of this city, has been appointed a special agent of the Post Office Department.

Sam. Randall

is here managing the affairs of the Democratic Campaign Committee. Greater activity is manifested than for years past, and immense numbers of campaign documents, including many on free trade, are being prepared for distribution.

The Accident to Commissioner Delano.

Despatches from Ohio state that Commissioner Delano's injuries by the recent accident are not so severe as was at first anticipated.

The American Bank Note Company Fire.

Superintendent McCartee reports to the Treasury that the Government loss by the late fire at the American Bank Note Company's buildings, in New York has been greatly exaggerated, and will reach only a small amount.

Reductions in the force of the Assistant Assessors in nearly all the Pennsylvania districts are now being made on the recommendation of Assessors, the annual lists having been completed and the work consequently decreased.

Pension Agent Fees.

The Commissioner of Pensions has issued a circular prescribing the following schedule of fees for pension agents:—

For all suspended cases, $20; do. dropped, $18; do. unclaimed, $12; do. renewals, $12.

For all invalid pension cases, original, $15; increase cases, $10; making up rejected cases, $20.

The fees for original widows' claims range from $10 to $15, and taking up rejected do., $12 to $18.

Original minors' claims, $10 to $12; rejected do., $12 to $15.

Original mothers' claims, $12 to $20; rejected do., $15 to $25.

Original fathers' claims, $12 to $20; rejected do., $15 to $25.

Original brothers' and sisters' claims, $12 to $18; rejected do., $15 to $20.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Customs Receipts

for the week ending July 30 were as follows:—New York, $2,876,104; Boston, $412,703; Philadelphia, $86,625; Baltimore, $180,383; San Francisco, to July 31, $155,432. Total, $3,711,247.

The Right to Vote.

Attorney-General Akerman has sent copies of the act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote to all the United States Attorneys, Marshals, and Clerks of Courts. Several copies were sent to each officer.

FROM NEW YORK.

Accident to Lady Thorne.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 4.—The famous trotting mare Lady Thorne met with an accident here this morning which will probably disqualify her for the turf. She fell from a bridge by which she was being led into a car and dislocated her hip-joint. She trotted here yesterday and beat George Palmer.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Cotton weak; 300 bales sold; upland middlings, 19½c.; Orleans middlings, 20½c. Flour active at 5@10c. advance; 10,000 barrels sold; State, $6·70@7·10; Ohio, $6·65@8; Western $5·70@7·50; Southern, $6·50@10. Wheat steady; 26,000 bushels sold; No. 2 spring, $1·34@1·35. Corn firmer; 28,000 bushels sold; new mixed Western, 96@99c. Oats firmer; 27,000 bushels sold; State, 65@67c.; Western, 56@58c. Beef unchanged. Pork heavy; new mess, $30@30·25; prime, $24@26. Lard heavy; steam-rendered, 16@17c.; kettle, 17½@17¾c. Whisky quiet at $1·02@1·02½.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Stocks dull. Money 3@4 per cent. Gold, 121¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 110¾; do. 1864, do., 110⅛; do. 1865, do., 110¼; do. 1865, new, 108⅝; do. 1867, 109; do. 1868, 109¼; 10-40s, 107. Virginia sixes, new, 59; Missouri sixes, 90; Canton Co., 62; Cumberland preferred, 32; New York Central and Hudson River, 91¼; Erie, 20¼; Reading, 94½; Adams Express, 67; Michigan Central, 111¾; Michigan Southern, 89¾; Illinois Central, 31; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105; Chicago and Rock Island, 73¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 91; Western Union Telegraph, 34¼.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Murder Trial in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 4.—William Thompson, colored, was to-day arraigned before a magistrate, charged with the murder of Charles H. Richardson, who died on Monday from the effects of a blow received on Saturday night. He was held for examination.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Swindling Railway Secretary.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—There were rumors yesterday of an over issue of stock of the North-western Virginia Railroad, commonly known as the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, leased and worked by the latter company. The over issue is stated in the morning papers to amount to $300,000, made by the Secretary of the company, John L. Crawford, who has resigned the office. The amount at which the over issue is fixed is a supposition merely, as no statement has been made by Crawford, and the directors of the road have not concluded their examination. The over issue is all hypothecated in Baltimore at about $15 on the share, the par value of which is $50. Crawford, the Secretary of the company, was for many years the confidential clerk in the banking house of Alexander Brown & Son. Ex-Senator Van Winkle, of West Virginia, is President of the company. It is stated that he entrusted the Secretary with blank certificates of stock bearing his signature.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—Flour firm and active. Wheat firm for high grades. Maryland amber, $1·70@1·85; fair to good red, $1·40@1·65; fair to prime white, $1·55@1·90; new Western, $1·45@1·53. White corn, $1·15@1·20; yellow, $1·08@1.15. Rye, 90@98c. Pork, $31@31·50. Bacon unchanged. Whisky unchanged.

THE BROAD STREET OUTRAGE.

Sentence of the Culprits.

Thirty-two Years Imprisonment and $3000 Fine Each.

John W. Baldy and William H. Duncan, who were convicted yesterday of an outrage upon the person of Miss Jervis on South Broad street, on July 14, were this afternoon convicted of highway robbery and assault and battery with intent to kill, and then sentenced by Judge Paxson to thirty-two years imprisonment and $3000 fine, each, the full penalty of the law for the three offenses.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT COAL MERCHANT.—Mr. Charles F. Norton, a prominent coal operator of Philadelphia, died early this morning at his summer residence, near Pennlyn, on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Norton was one of the oldest established, and one of the most successful of any in his line of business in the city. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and began life as a captain of a canal boat running on the Schuylkill Canal.

From this position he rapidly worked his way upwards until he became an owner of mines and a wealthy man. He enjoyed the highest of reputations in business circles, and for some time he held the position of President of the Commonwealth Bank, which position he was obliged to resign on account of the tax upon his health.

For some time past he had been suffering slightly from several complaints, but up to last Saturday was in remarkable health. On that day he was taken with an attack of congestion of the brain, brought on by exposure to the intense heat of the past week. The attack was severe, and as early as yesterday the medical men in attendance had given up all hope of his life, and at 1 o'clock this morning the family were startled with the news that he was sinking rapidly. His death took place soon after.

The deceased was a prominent member and one of the board of officers of St. Mark's E. L. Church, and was as well known as a Christian and a gentleman as in his business capacity. He was a son-in-law of the late Rev. Benjamin Keller, and was connected in many ways with the interests of the denomination which he represented, and in the welfare of which he took the most lively interest. His age was in the neighborhood of sixty years.

THE NEW REGISTER.—J. Alex. Simpson was this morning installed as Register of Wills, entering as his sureties John Thomson, of the Seventh ward, and John L. Fraley, of the Twenty-fourth, the amount of bonds being $40,000. Mr. S. does not contemplate making any changes of account, and states that Chief Deputy John H. Campbell and Chief Clerk Edward Carrington will positively be retained.

COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—The case of John Kimmett, steward of the ship Stadacona, charged with smuggling nineteen cases of silk from Londonderry, Ireland, to this port, was partially heard this morning before United States Commissioner Hibler. It will be resumed to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1200 City 6s, New. cash .101½	20 sh Sp & Pine.... 23½
3 sh C & A R......114½	80 do......b5. 24
10 do.........114¾	15 sh Bk of N Am.225
2 sh Phila & S M St Co.... 25	100 sh Sch N P.b30. 17
100 sh Read R...... 47½	100 sh Leh N...b60. 34¼
100 do.... .... 47⅜	100 do......... 33⅞
100 do ..b10. 47½	200 do......... 33⅞
7 sh Leh Val..... 57¾	200 do.....b60. 34⅛
	13 sh Minehill R..-Monday.... 50½

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa cp 5s......102	$500 City 6s, New.101½
$2000 Leh V R n bds Cp.. 97	200 sh O C & A R.ls 43½
$3300 Pa 6s, 3d se.ls.112	100 sh Reading R...47·56
$500 do.........112	100 do.........47·56
$5000 do.........112	90 sh Penna R..ls. 57½
$1000 Pa R con bds. reg.... 98¾	100 do.....trf. 57½
$1000 Leh 6s gold l.ls 88½	5 do.....ls. 57⅜
$2000 do. 88½	6 sh C & A R.....114¾
	300 sh Leh Nav..ls. 33⅝

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
THROUGH IN 1½ HOURS.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, trains will leave VINE STREET FERRY as follows:—

Special Excursion (when engaged)........6·15 A. M.
Mail....................................8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)............9·45 A. M.
Express (through in 1½ hours)...........3·30 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation..................4·15 P. M.

Returning leave Atlantic—

Special Excursion.......................5·35 P. M.
Mail....................................4·35 P. M.
Freight (with passenger car)............11·50 A. M.
Express (through in 1½ hours)...........7·24 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation..................6·06 A. M.

An extra Express Train (through in 1½ hours) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday, at 2 P. M. Returning, leave Atlantic City, Monday, 9·40 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE—

For Haddonfield, 10·15 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.
For Atco and intermediate stations, 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Returning, leave—

Haddonfield at 7·15 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3 P. M.
Atco, at 6·22 A. M. and 12·15, noon.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Vine Street Ferry at..............8·00 A. M.
" Atlantic City at.......................4·35 P. M.

The Union Transfer Company, No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and No. 116 Market street, will call for baggage and check to destination.

Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 828 Chesnut street and No. 116 Market street for the sale of through tickets only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

D. H. MUNDY, Agent.
6 28

THERE ARE MANY SOLDIERS AND Sailors, their orphans and widows, and their heirs, who have good claims for arrears of pay, bounty, prize money, commutation of travel or commutation of rations, which ought to be paid them.

In many such cases applications have been made, but remain unsettled for want of proof or from neglect, and frequently from incompetency of the agent who filed the claim. We will give advice to our comrades when written to for it or called upon, free of any charge, gladly.

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Collection of Claims,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

FOURTH EDITION

THE FRUITS OF WAR.

Prisoners Taken by the French.

THE LATEST DOMESTIC NEWS.

Politics in the South.

Death of a Prominent Philadelphian

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Prussian Prisoners.

METZ, France, Aug. 4.—Fourteen Prussian soldiers captured at the attack on Saarbruck passed through this city late yesterday afternoon. Part of them were on their way to Belfort and part to Thionville, where they will be imprisoned. The Prussian wounded have been cared for the same as the French.

The Neutrality of Portugal.

LISBON, Aug. 4.—The *Gazette* of this city officially publishes the decree of neutrality on the part of Portugal in the Franco-Prussian war.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Virginia Politics.

RICHMOND, Aug. 4.—The Conservative Central Executive Committee have issued an address recommending the postponement of the Congressional nominations until the State is redistricted. They oppose entangling Conservatives in any party alliance, and recommend that the party in Virginia support that national party which upholds the banner of constitutional liberty, equal laws, and a just administration.

FROM THE STATE.

Death of a Well-known Philadelphian.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

FORT WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Mr. Charles F. Norton, an extensive coal operator of Philadelphia, and ex-President of the Commonwealth Bank, died at his country-seat near this place early this morning.

RECONSTRUCTING THE NAVY.

What Secretary Robeson Says—Meeting of the Cabinet on the Subject.

Washington Correspondence of the Boston Post

Secretary Robeson is making every effort to rebuild our broken-down navy, and is determined to press on to the extent of the means and powers given by Congress. To-day he ordered the employment of some five hundred more men at various navy yards, etc., of the vessels on hand and those being placed out of commission is to be vigorously carried on. The Secretary says:—

When the Rebellion commenced the country was without a navy; the vessels we had were simply wooden ones. With a seacoast and ports to protect and a seacoast and ports to blockade larger in extent than any three other powers in the world, it was haste, and most any kind of material, that was wanted to carry out the blockade, etc. The Rebels had no navy, and therefore it required no strain of time, trouble or expense to get up a navy for the sea. Millions of money was expended for the vessels for our river and harbor fighting—the monitors for fort fighting, and wooden vessels wherever they could be obtained for blockade purposes. At the conclusion of the war all the old hulks, wooden steamboats, captured blockade-runners, etc., were sold, and to-day the navy is no better if as well off as it was before 1861. The navy is our great arm of defense. We want a small army for the Indian frontier and for our forts. If necessary to increase it by the hundred of thousands a proclamation needs only to be issued, and in a month we have an army which the world cannot conquer. But it is vastly different with the navy. A ship or an iron-clad cannot be built in a month, nor manned, her stores and armament got ready and placed on board, and the vessel sent on her mission of service in a month, or a year either, for that matter. Our navy should have at least thirty first-class iron-clad frigates and ships-of-war built at once. The machinery should be at once manufactured and placed in our navy yards to build these vessels. They should be built on the most improved plans, and Congress ought to increase the naval force 5000 men, 3000 of whom could be called a reserve force.

He says the people will realize the force of his arguments and suggestions on the subject when perhaps it will be too late, or after our national pride is sorely humiliated and we are without the power to resent it or to punish those who may take advantage of our condition. The powers of Europe know the condition in which Congress has seen fit to leave our navy, and their officials care very little for our wishes or opinions. In this connection it is important to state that the President agrees with the Secretary of the Navy in the sentiments above quoted, and that he sustains the Secretary in the course he is pursuing. The matter is of so much importance in the estimation of the President, that he has determined to come here on Thursday evening and hold a special Cabinet meeting on Friday morning next, to more fully consider this subject and transact other important business. Five members of the Cabinet will certainly be in attendance, and Secretary Fish will probably come here with the President.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street.
Card Engraver and Stationer 6 31 tuths

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS.

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

BOUNTY, BOUNTY, BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS enlisted for three years, between May 3 and July 22, 1861, discharged before serving two years, and received no bounty, are now entitled to $100. Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., General Claim Office, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.